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CHARLES J. HENDER

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Moston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

Education.

COMMON SCHOOLS. the inhabitants of the County of Ply. Citizens,-The Legislature of this

For the Boston Recorder.

cealth at their last session established of Education," consisting of eight esides the Governor and Lieutenant The object of this Board is "to mation of the actual condition and if the common schools, and then sug-ost practicable means of improving ing them," This Board has chosen ng them." This Board has chosen, Hon. Horace Mann, late Presi-Senate, who has gone through the explored, as he was able, the condischools. He has met conventions, invitation of the Board, in every large and most respectable meeting

Vo. 47 ..... Vol. XXII.

A large and most respectable meeting legates was held at Plymouth, Oc-, when the "Plymouth County Assoimprovement of our common as formed, embracing members of religion and parties in politics. N. M. Davis was chosen President F. Spracue, Jun., Rev. Sauver, Jon. John A. Shaw, Vice Presidents,

Hon. John A. Shaw, vice Presidents, Charles Brooks, Secretary, invention passed the following reso-"Resolved, That Rev. Messrs. C. S. J. May, and J. Moore, be a Com-prepare an Address to the citizens of

ance with this vote, we beg leave, elating to public instruction are wise ; and the Association are anxious town schools in becoming what require. We would have them

a small rectation-room attached; ingle cenings, dylament the general want of interest cutary schools. This is an unnatural igs. It cannot be a question with any ier we should have our children end virtuous, or ignorant and wicked.

The Convention passed unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, That Education means the leading forth all the powers of is too much selfishness in the This love wants generosity; restedness; it wants purity and Children are loved too much as ratification or profit: their own egarded or promoted as it should ense of almost any sacrifice. Pa-assured there is no sacrifice that rely bring its reward. We would all the attention of parents to the operation of the parents of the dearest, which is a chenp school master. We are confident that the extended instruction, answering to the advanced condition of

eal, intellectual and moral develope-ey do thereby stint their abilities, eir usefulness and prevent their en-Parents have a most responsible nd their mission, in this respect is, their children have the means of all that God has given them the powe. Those parents, therefore, who money chiefly for the supply of the ats of their children, overlook the s for which money, as a means, was nely, for the widening of the intellec-by knowledge, and for the expand-moral affections by beneficence. was schools are invaluable because entary: and as such, they ask the are of every true republican and tian philanthropist. We fear this subject is misapprehended. Col-rademies are thought to be institu-ater importance and are more freobjects of public and private charity.
all seminaries of learning; but we wan schools before and above all portance. We would, therefore,

irst of all to see that your school are composed of men who feel a oughness the applicants a year, and that accurate returns of tistics are furnished to the Secreon, there will be a new energy imsystem of public instruction. We

put them in exercise, that enkindles our attachment, and bind us to the individual as to a
brother. whether the prudential commitshould ever engage a teacher but, whether he should not but, whether he should not adidate to the whole board. If hittee be faithless, in their high

entral wheel of the great machine is We hope that legislative provision ade for the payment of such commitard to the multiplication of school we think that the plan recently adoptmight be advantageously They have established one Schools in central places, with sters, for all the larger children in three miles of the house. Such through the year, while the are instructed by females in tricts. This plan takes the listricts. This plan takes the paid to several masters (whose and wages, soon exhaust all that my town) and appropriates it to a chool. Thus our short-lived, individually the part of the re devoted to education, to be

met's steady light.
In common use we think many fective. School books should and intelligible progression characteristic. They should

after their delivery, to discuss all the connected questions which their minds can grasp. This exercise will teach them to think consequitively and to express their thoughts accurately.

and to express their thoughts accurately.

Life is given to us here for education, and therefore we would urge, as the basis of all true culture, the inculcation of Christian morality. On this subject we most heartily commend to your adoption the injunctions of the law as they stand in the revised Statutes, Part I. Chap. 23. They are these. "It shall be the duty of all instructors of youth, to exert their best endeavors, to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, instice and a sation, the principles of piety, justice and a sa-cred regard to truth, love to their country, hu-manity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis pliance with this vote, we beg leave, of the Association, respectfully to importance of a new and united intermomon schools of our county. Town he standing monuments of the prodom and far-sighted patriotism of our cross, have been the busy henefactors generation. Nineteen twentieths of ation of this country depend on the schools for elementary education. tues to preserve and perfect a republican con-stitution and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

Allow us to say a word of school houses. Enlightened economy requires that they should

s require. We would have them with the advancement of the age, so shour children with the knowledge which will enable them to make the memselves amidst the new opportunical fulness which are continually arising a small recitation-room attached; high ceilings, a small recitation-room attached; high ceilings

tion means the leading torth ALL the powers of the pupil in their natural order, proper time and due proportion; and that this process re-quires purposely prepared teachers, and there-fore Teachers' Seminaries, for the consumma-tion of this delicate, difficult and responsible

work, are necessary."

We honor the school master and wish to see him admitted to those social considerations and rewarded by that generous support which

ndition and future destiny of his society, can be communicated in all our town rents hold their children, not as schools by having for them an enlightened su-Parents hold their children, not as schools by having for them an enlightened subut in trust, and are therefore bound out definite obligations to fit them for trong to the first them for the first them f

It is the wish of the "Plymouth County Association," now formed, to meet in different parts of the County as they shall be invited, and there to collect and communicate such information as shall improve our common schools. In this noble, holy and patriotic cause, fellow citizens, we ask your ready and strong co-operation. Give us your right hand; and then with one heart and one mind—remembering the one heart and one mind-remembering the Rock of Plymouth-let us go forward together; and not be content until we have appropriated all the good we find in other places, and per-fected whatever of good now rests among our-selves. For the Committee,

CHARLES BROOKS, Chairman. Hingham, November 8, 1837.

Theology.

For the Boston Recorder. THE HUMANITY OF CHRIST.

How winning, how unspeakably interesting is the character of the man Christ Jesus. L.

us divest ourselves, as far as possible, of all recollections of his divinity, and contemplate the loveliness of this specimen of humanity. The characters of some men whom the world has joined to celebrate, dazzle us, indeed, by manifest, while the eye must be turned but a range, better than \$300 a year would be if paid in cash, in regular instalments. But, and moral qualification. If the cet that the laws are put in executoper books are provided; that the are made by themselves at least year, and that accurate returns of the plaudits of an awestruck multitude, are made by themselves at least tyear, and that accurate returns of the plaudits of an awestruck multitude, the plaudits of an awestruck multitude, are made by themselves at least tyear, and that accurate returns of the plaudits of an awestruck multitude, but hidden from view, except special occasions deeper selection as he was, and pantitude or arge, better than \$300 a year would be if paid in cash, in regular instalments. But, 2. The present pecuniary pressure has curricular the protein of Missiocary support derived from the people, from 10 to 40 per cent. Indeed, many declare that what they receive that what they receive that what they receive the paid to a mere selection as he was, and pantitude or arge, better than \$300 a year would be if paid in cash, in regular instalments. But, 2. The present pecuniary pressure has curricular the requirements and that accurate returns of the requirement of the very last day of his life. To those acquainted with his infirmities, it was constantly a matter of surprise that he rived from the people, from the open or again that the requirements are their congregations, has not been, in the range for treath, be continued to perform the duin cash, in regular instalments. But, 2. The present pecuniary pressure has curricular the requirements and the value of the range for breath, he continued to perform the duin cash, in regular instalments. But, 2. The present pecuniary pressure has curricular the requirements and the range for breath, he continued to perform the duin cash, in regular instalments. But, 2. The present pecuniary pressure has curricular the requirements are the range for breath and the range for breath and the range for breath an the possession of a few bold qualities, calling forth the plaudits of an awestruck multitude, but hidden from view, except special occasions put them in exercise, that enkindles our attach-

> The character of Christ was of a different species. His, was not that order of excellence which produces its full effect at its first per-ception, and then loses its power of charming; but the beholder felt himself drawn to the Saviour by an influence, invisible, undefinable, but which, at the same time, he was incapa-ple of resisting, and which increased in strength

the longer one was in his presence. His was a perfection possessed without parent effort; nor yet did he value himself its attainment. The excellence of many a character is sadly tarnished by the visible effort with which it is maintained, and the anxicthis excellence was the calm and easy exercise of the noblest traits, in the purest love of goodness, and indifference to the praise or cen-

ure of men.

How striking the contrast he must have ex-How striking the contrast he must have expensive schools gift the year by an tred teacher. And tween a transient, to education, to be meteor's random to light. See we think many blood backs about 18. His minimum and must make the service of the way wardness incident to youth was shown by him, none of its madness and folly, and its distasts for the sober business of life. His voice was never heard in rude mirth, through the streets of Nazareth; no wanton outrages were ever committed by him on the peace or the property of others; his parents never complained of disobedience to their will, or indifference to their welfare. But sobriety of demeanor and the quiet pursuit of daily duties, were in him uniformly discernible.

ties, were in him uniformly discernible.

His mind unquestionably was absorbed, at times, by soleton meditations on the great object of his incarnation. The vicinity of Nazareth is described as abounding with secluded a prime characteristic. They should in load the memory, but to tempt forth ad to form character—the two great time ducation. They should be faithful to form character—the two great time ducation. They should be faithful to form character—the two great time ducation. They should be faithful to form character to the lideren. Saviour have walked over these grounds, musing on the scenes that awaited him, and holding communion with his Father from whose society do we recommend the extensive the saviour that the mechanical series of a specific to the saviour that the mechanical series of these hours must have been traceable on his countenance, and given a subdued and solemn air to his whole deportment. The stranger who met him, must have noticed it,

pupil's eye will often explain more of a subject to him than a month's unassisted recitation. Terrestrial globes, three feet in diameter, should be provided by government.

With regard to the topics of study, we approve those already introduced; yet, we wish that the time, now almost wasted, in the ordinary way of teaching grammar, might be used in teaching the obvious truths of antural history and natural philosophy. We also deem the study of some easy treatise on politics, like "Sullivan's Political Class Book," as necessary to every American child; for eyery such child should know what a republic is, and that its safety and honor depend on the prevalence of knowledge and virtue in the people.

We particularly recommend lectures. We hope the time is not distant when our school teachers will be able to prepare fit lectures upon all the common truths of science, history and life; and when the children will be called, after their delivery, to discuss all the connected of the companion of the Saviour. His conversaries but who would not wish to have been the companion of the Saviour. His conversaries on which they were not able to account.

We have heard of such as have panted to converse with the wise and good of other times. But who would not wish to have been the companion of the Saviour. His conversaries on which they were not able to account.

We have heard of such as reverence stealing over them, which they could not repress, and for which they could not wish the wise and good of other times. But who would not wish to have been the companion of the Saviour. His conversaries on which they were not able to account.

We have heard of such as reverence stealing over them, which they could not a reverence stealing over them, which they could not have and good of other times. But who would not wish to have been them, which they were not able to account.

We have heard of such as reverence stealing over them, which they could not h ndmiration, though it could not have failed to charm and interest in the highest degree. Who would not like to have beet; the companion of his walks; to have sat with him by the fountain and under the tree where he rested at noon, and to have joined with him in the prayers with which he ended the day? Who does not envy the little circle at Bethany for the frequency with which its members enjoyed his society? As he came in weary from his pilgrimages, with what satisfaction must they have ministered to his wants; and how must they have been pained still, because, for all

have ministered to his wants; and how must they have been pained still, because, for all they could do the trace of sadness was not worn from his countenance.

But they who possessed the privilege of in-tercourse with Christ, enjoyed it but a little while. It was first interrupted by his death, and on its renewal, subsequently to that event, it must have acquired a power of interesting it must have acquired a power of interesting which it did not before possess. His disciples, now having more distinct views of the nature of his mission and of their own relation to it. of his mission and of their own relation to it, his instructions and warnings must have had a peculiar value. His deportment must have been marked by an unwonted tenderness, and his disciples must have clung to him with an ardor of affection, such as his near departure could not fail to have inspired.

His last interview with them is indescribably affecting. They were now to see his face and hear his voice no longer; his virtues, and his pure example were now to become matters.

and hear his voice no longer; his viscos, his pure example were now to become matters only of melancholy remembrance. He gave only of melancholy remembrance. only of melancholy remembrance. He gave to them his last commands; pointed them to Jerusalem, where he had just met with the most bitter sufferings, and in words which, for all their simplicity, let us see deeply into the benevolence of his nature, directed them to begin the work of love even at Jerusalem; and he led them out as far as to Bethany, and lifted up his hands and blessed them; and it came to pass that while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried up into heaven. Who can wonder, pained though they must have been at the separation which had taken place, that they returned to Jerusalem, praising and blessing God. C. E. P.

dered the various articles of food more abundant than in the Spring; yet it should be considered that Winter is approaching, and that in retired and frontier districts, the Missionary must anticipate that season, by laying up provisions, making comfortable his dwelling, and obtaining clothing for himself and family before the severe weather and bad travelling commence.

Home Missionary Society, therefore, make their earnest appeal to the Christian public for aid to these worthy, laborious, suffering men, who, in these times of agitation and embarrassment, are about their Master's work, and persevering therein under great discouragements. That their claim on the aid of Chris-

dence.
3. The appropriations granted by the Socie-

to the appropriation of the scene in the sacret within the last eight months, have been necessarily made on a reduced scale, averaging 15 per cent less than those of the previous year.

4. Of this reduced appropriation, some of the Missionaries have been permitted to draw the Missionaries have been permitted to braw a part, and only a part; while more than two hundred of them have been compelled to with-hold their drafts entirely, because they could not be met by the Committee.

5. Consequently, many of the Missionaries have been subsisting, for a period of from six

to twelve months, on not more than half the average support of \$500 per annum. And, considering the necessities of the coming Win-ter, they must suffer still greater privation, un-less the bounty of the churches come to their

The correspondence of the Committee fur-nishes many affecting proofs of the exertion and self-denial of the Missionaries in order to

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1837.

as it respects this world's goods. My chief dependence is on your society. Without your aid I should be absolutely compelled to leave my post. And I find it difficult to support my family, eight in number, on the small salary

allowed me."
Whose hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutleth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? Whatsoever ye would that men should do to

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

Except in some very peculiar cases, where no considerable increase of expenditure was involved, the Committee have not felt at liberty in the present state of things to make new appointments. They have been constrained to say to feeble churches, "You must wait"—and to ministers desiring to go to the destitute, "We cannot send you now, without doing injustice to those for whose support we are already pledged. We must first meet the claims of those now in the field."

But, we ask, are the churches willing that

of those now in the field."

But, we ask, are the churches willing that the Society, even in the present season of embarrassment, should do no more than relieve the wants of its present Missionaries? Must they postpone the sending of other laborers, who are ready to go to places which are anxious to receive them? We hope not. It will be a remark to the churches and living herious to receive them? We he be a reproach to the churche and bring barremess upon them, if they let the missionary enterprise stand still. The great Adversary does not stand still. Infidelity, death and ruin do not pause for a single day. Our obligations to Christ, and to the souls whom he has purchased with his blood, are not suspended. Meanwhile, the present opportunity, so peculiar and precious—this fast flying seed time of our country's happiness—is passing away. May we, then, can we postpone our efforts, without being false to our brethren, to our country, and to the cause of Christ?

Very substantial relief has been afforded by those auxiliaries who have recently acted in do not pause for a single day.

those nuviliaries who have recently acted in this cause. Are there not others who have funds on hand, or can speedily collect them, from whom we may expect remittances? Clergymen are requested not to wait for the call of an agent, but to present the claims of the Society to their people, and to raise at lenst "one dollar a year from each communicant," for the purpose of furnishing the bread of life to the starving within our borders. ose auxiliaries who have recently acted in Office of the A. H. M. S. 150 Mussau street, New-York, Nov. 13, 1837.

Biography.

For the Boston Recorder, REV. WILLIAM W. BUNT.

Three months since, the American Home Missionary Society had distributed to the most needly cases, as fast as it came in.

Still, the relief has been only partial. While some have received a portion of what the Society had promised, there are others who, after another quarter has passed away, remain ciety had promised, there are others who, after another quarter has passed away, remain yet unpaid; and the Trensury of the Society is again exhausted; so that without immediate contributions from the friends of the Missionary, the laborer will not receive his hire. Consequently he must suffer for the want of those necessaries of life, which he has been necessaries of life, which he has been necessaries. Although the late harvest has rendered the various articles of food more abundant than in the Spring; yet it should be considered that Winter is approaching, and that herset, to a church and society newly formed. of 1826, he was invited to preach in North Am-herst, to a church and society newly formed, and was settled as Pastor, March 7th, 1827. Here he labored greatly to the edification and profit of his charge until the day of his death. Valuable additions were made to his church from year to year, and he was permitted to witness two interesting revivals of religion among his people. From the first, he succeed-ed in gaining the confidence and affection of his people, and they felt that God had indeed blessed them with a "pastor after his own heart."

heart."
Mr. Hunt was an invalid during most of his ministeriallife. An alarming attack of hemor-rhage while in the Seminary at Andover, gave his constitution a shock from which he never selves, as far as possible, of all of his divinity, and contemplate of his divinity, and contemplate that so of this specimen of humanity.

In the whole support of Home Missionaturally consumptive, and during the last three or partial failure of the portion subscribed by fest that his lungs were badly diseased. But wasted to a were skeleton as he was, and pant-

could accomplish a fourth part of what he did accomplish. But he was never idle. His whole heart was in his work, and he could not be diverted from it by the pains of the body. Seldom did he accomplish more labor during any week of his ministry, than the one preced-ing his death. ony week of mis ministry, than the one preceding his death.

On the morning of the day in which he died,
he was busy seading aloud to his companion
from the life of the Apostle Eliot. In the
evening he complained of more than usual indisposition, and had the symptoms of a slight
cold. He was, however able to take tea with
the family. By seven, or eight o'clock, his
symptoms growing worse, his physician was
called, and the usual remedies in his case resorted to, but all without the desired effect.
His breath became more and more labored. His breath became more and more labored, and be calmly, and with perfect self-posses-sion saw himself rapidly sinking into the arms of death. He lingered till about cleven o'clock,

and expired. and expired.

Thus suddenly terminated that disease which had been almost imperceptibly growing upon him for many years. His friends had long felt that the tie which bound him to earth was very nishes many affecting proofs of the exertion and self-denial of the Missionaries in order to postpone their drafts on the Society. One after stating that his wife had been much out of health, and that he had been compelled to resort to teaching as a temporary resource, concludes his report as follows:

"I must now say that I am sorely distressed for want of the amount due from your Society. I will not plead my necessities in order to press the Society to accommodate me sooner than they can consistently; for it would only cause you pain, and I know you feel for your Missionaries, and will relieve them as soon as possible. Yet I know no thow to get along, compliance the last consecration of his family to buy, and of course depending on my missionary instalments. But I will trust in the Lord."

Another, after waiting six months, writes:

"I have kept back my orders, as I was well aware of the embarrassed state of your Treasury. But such are my circumstances, that I can will prevent their payment."

Another, after waiting six months, writes:

"I have kept back my orders, as I was well aware of the embarrassed state of your Treasury. But such are my circumstances, that I can will prevent their payment."

Another whose appropriation is \$100, urges his request for a remittance by saying,

"My people are in very low circumstances, | valuable; as a member of society, he was alive to any thing that could endanger its peace, or promote its prosperity. Lovely and interesting in every social relation, he was ready to sympathise in every social calamity, and to take a real interest in the concerns of others. He was ardently devoted to the interests of civil liberty, and the rights of man. Human nature, trodden down and oppressed, shared his warmest sympathy and commiscration.

As a Christian, the piety of Mr. Hunt was humble intelligence and are the statement of th

humble, intelligent, and active. No grace ap-peared stronger than his humility. He was peared stronger than his humility. He was devout, without ostentation; serious, but not austere; nice in discriminating the rules of Christian courtesy, yet patient of injuries, and meek under abuse; accurate in his judgment of what constitutes a symmetrical Christian char-neter, but charitable towards those whose life

was not perfect.

He was unusually conscientious, and aimed always to do right in little things. Having once settled what was Christian principle in once settled what was Christian principle in any case, he was not to be driven from it by the voice of popular opinion. For all his acts he remembered his accountability to God, and was ready to inquire, how will this that I am about to do bear the scrutiny of a Holy and Omniscient God. His piety was uniform, and always exemplary. "In obscience to the injunction of the apostle"—these are his words; "I will give myself to reading, meditation, and prayer, making it a daily practice to devote a portion of time to the word of God, and to secret devotion."

As a husband and father, we hardly know

As a husband and father, we hardly know As a husband and father, we hardly know how to speak of him, so as to do justice to his memory. It was the privilege of the writer to have spent many days in his family, and to have shared largely in the confidence and hospitality of his house; and yet imagination can scarcely picture a domestic scene more lovely, more like what a Christian family should exhibit, than was every day to be witnessed in his house. In his diary of Sept. 1830, we find this resolution. "It shall be my endeavor to walk before my household in a spirit of tenderness, affection, and uniform piety, habitually mainbefore my household in a spirit of tenderness, affection, and uniform piety; habitually maintaining family devotion, treating my companion with respect and tenderest affection, and my children as becomes a truly benevolent parent, and inviting, and earnestly praying the Holy Spirit to dwell with us, and make us a pattern of every thing that is good and holy to the families around us, and training us up for the kingdom of Heaven."

This resolution he labored constantly to carry into execution. He did not overfook the

ry into execution. He did not overlook the fact, that by training aright his five little ones, he would probably do more for the church, and the world, than by employing the time necessary for this in any other way.

As a pastor and minister, Mr. Huntwilllong

be remembered, both by his people, and by his brethren in office, as a bright example of what a minister of the gospel should be. In his preparations for the pulpit, he was

In his preparations for the pulpit, he was never hasty and superficial. His subjects were always timely, and thoroughly studied. He never felt at liberty to go before his people, without some message that should be both instituted in the superficial in the sup

never to please, though he would not unnecessarily give offence. To acquit himself to his Master, and to win souls, he did not "shun to declare the whole counsel of God." In his intercourse with his people, he was affable, condescending, and affectionate. He entered easily into their sympathies, and commanded their confidence, respect and affection. In the order and discipline of the church, he was systematic, scriptural, and thorough. Every offence was carefully noted, every diseased member of Christ's hody, he labored to eased member of Christ's body he labo heal. If excision became necessary, he was decided. He knew how to encourage the weak and the timid; how to restrain the rash and the

But his labors on earth are ended; he has gone to his reward. Of him, it may be said in truth, "he died in safety, for he walked with God." His deeply afflicted widow, and five orphan children, are commended, in their destitute circumstances, to the prayers of the church, and to the grace of a covenant keeping

Intelligence.

VISIT TO THE BRUMHA SOBHA.

The following paper, communicated to the Hon. The following paper, communicated to the Hon. Heman Lincoln, by the Rev. Howard Malcom, has been politely furnished for our columns. The founder of the establishment here described, Rammohun Roy, was born in 1789, in the district of Bordooun, near Bengal. He received his education at Patna, and Calcutta, from Mahommedan and Brahmin masters. In 1805, he removed to Moorshedabad, one hundred miles north of Calcutta, where he published a work "against the idolatry of all religions." Not long after this, by the death of his father and two brothers, he succeeded to a large estate. After 1814, he resided chiefly at Calcutta until the close of his life.

Though considerably enlightened on the subject of religion, and perhaps justly entitled to the appellation of a philunthropist, he gave no conclusive evidence of being a true Christian. He renounced polytheism and idolatry, and embraced a species of deism. His labors, as a public reformer, are said to have commenced in 1816, by translating and circulating portions of the Vedas, the most ancient and sacred writings of the Hindoos. These writings, he said, discountenanced the idolatry and superstitions of his countrymen, and inculcate "a pure theism," or deism.

The various labors of Raymohun Roy in consci.

eism," or deism.

The various labors of Rammohun Roy in opposi-

Whole No. 1142.

abandoned the ministry and entered on secular pur its and the efforts of Unitarians in this department labor, so far as we are informed, have ceased, et al. the ceased, and the set statements—supposing that the ts might not be familiar to all, for the purpose of the abiling the reader to appreciate the value of the ticle which we here submit. This history shows an elapsical the attention to the control of the con

"The conspicuousness of the late Rammehun Roy, and the celat given for a time to the reformation which he was supposed to be effecting, called me to this meeting with feelings of no ordinary interest. The Rev. Mr. LaCroix to whom the language is perfectly familiar, kindly took me to the place and interpreted for me the substance of the various exercises.

xercises.

The place of worship is a commodious hall in a spectable dwelling-house. There is no idel, or lolatrous representation of any kind. On a small age, at one side, raised about 18 inches from the ge, at one side, raised about 18 inches from the our, handsomely carpeted, ant cross legged two pectable looking pundits. Part of the room was read with clean cleths for the regular attendants, to sat after the manner of the country, and some airs were set for the accommodation of strangers, tween these divisions and opposite to the rostruments some native musical instruments, and a violin. We room was well lighted and pundus of course type over head.

The room was well lighted and publish of course waved over head.

One of the pundits began by reading Sanserit, from a loose leaf held in his hand. At every two or three words he paused to expound and enforce. The subject was knowledge—what it was and what it was not. Abstract ethical questions were discussed not unlike the fashion of the old scholastics, but no moral deductions deduced nor any thing said to improve the character of the hearers. Indeed the discourse must have been wholly unintelligible to most of them.

but no moral deductions deduced nor any thing said to improve the character of the hearers. Indeed the discourse must have been wholly unintelligible to most of them.

The other, then read a discourse in Bengalee. It consisted chiefly of explanations of their religious systems, and encomiums on it. He particularly dwelt on its liberality, boasting that they did not quarrel with any name or persuasion, and assuring the hearers that it was of no consequence whether they worshipped idols, or Mahomet, or Jesus Christ, or the Virgin Mary. That it was not possible to come to any certain knowledge respecting religious things, and that, if any man believed his way to be right, that way was right for him.

These discourses occupied somewhat more than an hour, the rest of the time (about another hour) was occupied with music. At the close of the preaching, professed musicians advanced to the instruments, and sitting on the floor beside them, put them in tune with the usual amount of discord. Two of them then sang several hymns, the instruments accompanying. The theme was the unity of the Divine Essence, and its various attributes of majesty and power. No one present attempted to join the strain.

Nothing could be further from indicating reverence, than the manner of these musicians. They gaped about, making unmeaning gestures, howing occasionally to each other, and roaring through their nones with such a twang, that it was a relief when they had finished.

On their retiring, a single singer took their place, who proceeded for half an hour with great power of execution, and not a little tate. His voice was uncommonly fine. The violin had been well played from the beginning, and the music was now truly excellent, quite equal, I was informed, to the highest specimens of Bengal art. The singer as well as the violinist are distinguished at the Nautch entertainments of the city. The subject was still the attributes of God; in descanting on these he used many expressions derived from the Sanserit, which utter in a single word w

to hear the music; and stood near the staircase not without some disorder. The number of those who appeared to be regular attendants was not over them. I am informed thirty is the largest number ever present. The spectators were some-what near attendance were some-

gion, or gather here because they were so before, without being a whit the better in their private life, or public influence, and in many cases, adding the sins of Europeans to those they before indulged in a without being disentangled from the horrid system of the Shasters; without being ready, or at least without the moral courage, to restore to their own wives and daughters the rights of human nature.

A striking instance of this occurred not very long since in the case of D. T—: one of Roy's most metalligent followers. This gentleman though a partner in a European house and in the habit of attending European parties, and evidently much more enlightened than most of his countrymen, is yet so much under the influence of Hindoo public opinion, as to have married his daughter to a Kulin Brahmin for the purpose of elevating the family above the reproach occasioned by one of his ancestors with many others, having been compelled to cat beef by a Mahometan enemy named Per Ally. The young lady has been well educated and taught to read and write the English language, and is remarkably intelligent. The Brahmin is as ignorant as the rest of his class, and will probably leave her and marry twenty or thirty more as avarice or caprice may move him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may marry any nove him. Brahmins of this caste may not be ca

lindoo system. Rammohan Roy was not a Unitarian Christian, Rammohun Roy was not a Unitarian Christian, as I have hitherto supposed, but a Unitarian Hindoo. With a mind traly capacious and powerful, he read largely in the Shasters, and was compelled to abhor the abnominations which there stand forth on almost every page. In the Vedante Sar, which purports to be an expessition of the four Vedas, he found a sect of Unitarianism, which he adopted to the rejection of the thirty-three millions of Gods, described in the Veda. This work he printed for the benefit of his countrymen; but it has not been in much request. The dectrine might as well be called pantheism, for it holds the old Pythagorian doctrine that God is the soul of the world and that every animal, plant, or stone, is therefore literally a part of God. The great doctrine of the work as exhibited by the last commentator of authority, is, that perfect religion excludes ator of authority, is, that perfect religion excludes eremonics of all kinds, and that knowledge alone, realizing in every thing the Supreme Being, secures liberation. Roy believes that there was such a son as Jesus Christ, and regards him as the

gods. What a monument is here presented of the en-tire inefficacy of unassisted reason to ameliorate the religious condition of any people. Not an in-dividual is known to have been improved in his

dividual is known to have been improved in his morals or happiness by this system.

There is incomparably less to attract or encourage than there would be in a good school of the same numbers. This people stop where they are, and are tenaciously determined to go no further. A school in which Hindoo prejudice had been overcome to the same extent, we should expect to advance to a more complete emancipation. In the present case, there seems to be a determination not only a superior of the second of the s

present case, there seems to be a determination not to advance and every thing is decrepit and decaying in the aspect of the Society.

Already may the enterprise be called a failure and soon all the traces of the influence of this distinguished man, will be lost from the earth.

There was formerly a Unitarian Christian congregation in this city established under the care of Rev. Mr. Adam, (previously a missionary) who met for a short time at a private house. The first Sunday they had sixty or seventy persons present: Sunday they had sixty or seventy persons present; the second fifty, and soon only five attended. Mr. A. thus disconcerted, became the editor of a paper, and subsequently accepted an appointment unde Government, to visit various parts of India and re port on the state of education in the interior. In this last capacity his talents and industry have this last capacity his talents and industry have given him honorable distinction. I could not learn that there is now any meeting of Unitarian Chris-tians in Calcutta."

#### THE WAR AT RAIATEA. Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in Sea Islands. By Rev. J Williams.

Sea Islands. By Rev. J Williams.

The heathen party were so exasperated at this circumstance, that they determined to make war upon the Christians and put them all to death. For this purpose, they invited the chies of Tahaa to come over with his army and assist them in effecting their object. They erected a house, which they encircled with the trunks of cocon-nut and bread-fruit trees, into which they resolved to thrust the Christians, and then to set it on fire, and thus burn them ead-fruit trees, into Terrified at these and other frightful reparations, Tamatoa sent frequent overtures f peace; but the invariable reply was, "There s no peace for god-burners, until they have elt the effects of the fire with which they destroyed Oro." As a last resource, the chiesestroyed Oro." As a last resource, the chiesent his favorite daughter; and a small shower of rain happening to descend just as she entered the camp, a priestess of Toimata, the daughter of Oro, commenced singing the following

'Tis the afflicted Toimata weeping for her sire." This roused the spirit of the people to such a pitch, that the heathens shouted simultaneous-ly, "There is no peace to be made with god-burners, until they have felt the effects of the fire with which they destroyed Oro," and de termined to make the attack on the following yy. The night was a sleepless one with both urties; for the heathens were employed in tening to the vociferations of their priests, in pated triumphs of the coming day; while the Christians spent the hours in prayer, and in raising an embankment of stones, behind which to defoud the makes as lower to the coming day; to defend themselves as long as possible. the next morning the heathen party, with flying banners, the shout of the warriors, and the sound of the trumpet-shell, bore down in an imposing attitude upon the affrighted Chris-tians; while they on their bended knees, were supplicating the protection of God against the of their enemies, whose numbers, whos frightful preparations and superstitious mad-ness, rendered them peculiarly formidable. A long shoal of sand stretched from the shore of Christian encampment; in consequense which the heathen party were compell land at a distance of half a mile from the Before they arrived at the place of disembarka-tion, one of the Christians, formerly a noted warrior, said to the chief, "Allow me to select all our effective men, and make an attack upon the heathens, while in the confusion of landing. A panic may seize them, and God may work a deliverance for us." The proposition was agreed to; but the chief himself said, "Before you go, let us unite in prayer." Men, women, and children, then knelt down outside their stone embankment, and the king implored the God of Jacob to cover their head in the day of battle, and, on concluding thus addressed his little band of faithful followers: "Now go, and may the presence of Jesus go with you."

Taking a circuitous route behind the brushwood, until he arrived opposite to the place where the heathens were landing, the wanter extended his little army as far as it would reach, and gave strict orders that no noise should be made until they were emerging noise should be made until they were emerg from the bush. The arrangement proved m successful. The heathens were seized w ternation, and after a short resistance, v away their arms, and fled for their lives; they expected to have met with barbarous similar to that which they would have inflicted had they been the But perceiving that no injury was sustained by those of their brethren who fell into the hands of the Christians, they peeped from behind the bushes, or shouted from the trees in which they had taken refuge, "Here am I; spare my life, by Jesus, your new God." The remainder of the day was spent by the Christians in conducting their prisoners into the wrespec of the ing their prisoners into the presence of the chief, who remained for several hours upon the very spot where in the morning he com-mended his little band to the protection of God. A herald stood by his side, and shouted, as the fugitives approached, "Welcome! welcome! you are saved by Jesus, and the influence of the religion of mercy which we have em-braced!" When the chief of Tahan, who led the heathen, was taken, and conducted, pale and trembling, into the presence of Tamator he exclaimed, "Am I dead?" His fears how be exclaimed, "Am I dead?" His fears how-ever were immediately dissipated by his broth-er chieftain, who replied, "No, brother; cease to tremble; you are saved by Jesus." A feast was immediately prepared for the prisoners, when nearly a hundred large pigs were baked whole, with a proportionate quantity of bread-fruit and other vegetables. The heathen sat down to eat, but few could swallow their food, being overwhelmed by the could swallow their food, being overwhelmed by the astonishing events of the day. While they were thus seated, one of the party arose, and said, "This is my little speech: Let every one be allowed to follow his own inclination; for my part, I will never again, to the day of my death, worshin the gods again, to the day of my death, worship the gods who could not protect us in the hour of danger! We were four times the number of the praying people, yet they have conquered us with the greatest ease. Jehovah is the true God. Had greatest case. Jehovah is the true God. Had we conquered them, they would, at this moment, have been burning in the house we made strong for the purpose! but instead of injuring us, or our wives, or our children, they have prepared for us this sumptuous feast. Theirs is a religion of mercy. I will go and unite myself to this people." This declaration was listened to with so much delight, and similar sentiments were so universal, that every one of

night, for the first time, in prayer to Jehovah, and united with the Christians in returning thanks to Him for the victory he had on that anxious day as graciously afforded them. On the following morning, after prayer, both Christians and heathens issued forth and the contraction.

interest in the reader's estimation when he is informed, that it took place solely under the superintendence of the natives themselves, for at that time there was no missionary at either of the islands.

REVIVAL AND PERSECUTION IN HOLLAND. Extract of a Letter from Rev. Robert Baird, to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated

PARIS, Oct. 4, 1837. "In Holland, the religious excitement which spoke of last year as having existed for two r three years, goes on with increasing earnest-less. Indeed, since my visit of last year, much violence in some parts of the kingdom has at-

tended this movement; and there is reason to fear that the worst has not yet come. As to the occasion of this religious move-ment, I need not add anything to what I stated in my report of last year. It is, without doubt, a real religious awakening in the churches, or rather among the people, in a country where, after true religion had for a long period flourished, a long night of heart-chilling formality. leadness and error had succeeded. possible that there has been not a little of un hallowed feeling mingled with it. In a time o In a time of persecution, it is exceedingly difficult for a considerable body of men, of mixed character, to avoid doing things, which in some respects are both indiscreet and improper. It is a remarkable fact, that this revival of

religion exists much more among the laity than the clergy. I account for this fact by the state-ment of another, which holds good of several other countries in Europe, viz. that when vital piety disappeared from the pulpit, it still lin-This fact is demonstrated in the churches in Saxony and other countries in Ger-nany. It is not difficult to suppose that such many. It is not difficult to suppose that such a state of things may exist in countries in which the state authorities possess and exercise the power of appointing the pastors of the churches.

per of ministers in Holland who are prominent in this movement, or rather, who have been compelled to take a position inde-pendent of the Reformed Dutch Church, does not exceed five or six, and most of these are young men. It is however, true, that there is young men. It is however, true, that there is a considerable number of ministers in the Es-tablished or rather National church, who are warm friends of evangelical truth and faithful preachers of it, but who do not think it expedient to separate from that church. By pursuing his course, they are not so much identified with he party which has separated from that church s they would otherwise be.

It is difficult to say to what extent this reli-

gious movement has gone. It is known only that there are about 200 congregations or as-semblies in the various parts of the kingdom. But as these meetings are forbidden by the government, excepting where the number of rsons present does not exceed nineteen, it i impossible to obtain any thing like a correct idea of the whole number of those who are deeply interested in this work. For a while the government was willing to allow the local authorities to grant extraordinary permission, to such as desired it, to hold public meetings. But for some months, such permission is with held, I believe, in every part of the kingdom, and the old law of the French code (which has remained in force in that country ever since its annexation with France in the time of Napole-on) has been enforced; and when the number on) has been enforced; and when the number attending these meetings, whether for prayer or for preaching, has exceeded 19, both the in certain cases, imprisoned for a considerable period! And to such an extent has this persetion been carried, on the part of the govern euton been carried, on the part of the govern-ment, that there is danger of the prisons, in some parts, becoming filled with these perse-cuted people; whilst in several Provinces, some thousands of dollars have been paid by these people in the shape of fines for attending the etings, and which have been in reality the price which they have had to pay for the rshipping God according to the die peir consciences! And where this atter will end, no one can tell. The truth ms to gain ground daily, and probably will, dess persecution should become overwhelm

g. It is afflictive to think that all this is taking lace in a Protestant country, and under the overnment of a monarch, who bears an excelent personal character, as being a religious man, as has hitherto been supposed. We can only suppose, in charity, that he has been de-eived and misled by his ministers. But I fear ceived and missed by the valid; for it is known that this excuse cannot be valid; for it is known that he is a man who looks minutely into the that he is a man who looks minutely into the chart he king affairs of his government. It is doubtless from very mistaken views of policy that the king its such a state of things to exist.

ermits such a state of things to exist.

Much interest has been excited among the
rangelical churches in France and Switzerand, in behalf of their persecuted brethren in olland. And in answer to an appeal from ose brethren, the evangelical churches in both these countries have offered special prayer recently for them. Not only so, but the inde-pe dent churches in the Canton delVaud have addressed a letter to the King of Holland in favor of the persecuted. And recently a distinguished ex-member of the Cabinet of the King has published a very able pamphlet against these proceedings. Who can tell? against these proceedings. Who can tell? Perhaps God will bless these efforts, hear these rayers, and turn the heart of the Government exercise justice and kindness. Let us hope

I will only add that I am personally acquainted with some of the most important men who are connected with this great religious move-ment, and I can bear most decided testimony to the excellence of their character, the simplicity of their objects, and the ardor of their zeal.

#### For the Boston Recorder. REVIVAL IN NEW-MARKET, N. H.

Mn. Willis, Dear Sir,—In your last paper, allusion is made to the work of divine grace in that town. That allusion is the only reason for my retown. That allusion is the only reason for my re-ferring to the work at so early a period of its progress. In the providence of God, I was privileged to be as-sociated with the delightful scenes, for a few days; and to witness, at each successive day, new instan-ces of the triumphs of redeeming grace. And what gave peculiar interest to myself, this was the spiritual field in which the toils and joys of my early ministry, were experienced. Among those who now residence ned in which the toils and joys of my early ministry, were experienced. Among those who now rejoice in the hope of glory, are included many who were bound by ties of affection to my heart. The whole village and vicinity, to a greater or less extent seemed to feel the influence of this work. Its commencement, as I am informed, was with protracted services in the Methodist Church. These services were followed with showers of distinct the services were followed with showers of the services were followed. lowed with showers of divine mercy, and multitudes were brought to how to the sceptre of Christ. Next, to share in this blessed result, were the Feterill Baptists, who had engaged in a protracted meeting. to share in this blessed result, were the Freewill Baptists, who had engaged in a protracted meeting. During the meeting, numbers among that people "sere pricked in the heart" and plead for merey, and turned to Christ, and thus hopefully commenced the course of holiness and of Heaven. At that time the little band of Christians, (composing the church of which I was once Pastor.) destitute and depressed, were engaged in successive seasons of prayer. In the midst of these seasons the spirit of God was evidently and strikingly displayed. Christians were refreshed and quickened, and others began to inquire the way of immortal life. In such a state, it was judged best to have public services for three days in connexion with the Sabbath. These services were evidently bleased in extending the work; and on my arrival, immediately after the close of the services, I found it still progressing. Deep seriousness pervaded the congregation, and the striking exhibitions of God's grace already existing had spread solemnity throughout the village. In visiting from house to have. sentiments were so universal, that every one of the heathen party bowed their knees that very night, for the first time, in prayer to Jebersh

those islands! All this will acquire additional great work; and the hearts of the people open to reinterest in the reader's estimation when he is great work; and the hearts of the people open to re-ceive the message of the Lord. Thus conviction was fastening and extending every day—and every day new cases of hopeful conversion, to encourage the hearts of Christians, and to lead them to new and increased exertion in behalf of precious souls around them. This work has included all ages and all classes; within my own observation it was limited very much to the middle aged and to heads of fami-lies. As a receiving of these web hed execute there. At a meeting of those who had recently cherished hope, it was found that more than one half were men. Thus the family altar was erected in many dwellings, where before the voice of prayer had never secended from the domestic circle. I might mention some instances of the power of the Holy Ghost upon some instances of the power of the Holy Ghost upon some hearts whose moral and spiritual history would add new testimony to the wonders of divine grace, and call forth new expressions of joy on earth, as we trust, they have in Heaven. Of these instances however I forbear to speak, until time shall have elipsed to test the genuineness of the work, and to show that the fruits are to the praise of the glory of God's grace. I will only add, the results of this work upon that entire community are such as to conwork upon that entire community are such as to en-ourage every Christian and every church to pray and labor for these seasons of refreshing, throughout work up ournge every Christian and every charles to pro-nd labor for these seasons of refreshing, throughout ur land. And oh, may all our churches experience hem, and the glory of the Lord be in our midst! With much affection and respect, I nm yours in the londs of the Gospel, D. Sanyond. bonds of the Gospel, Dorchester, Nov. 21st, 1837.

### BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Nov. 24, 1837.

### THE BOSTON RECORDER.

We are fully aware that every Newspaper nust stand upon its own merits; and that it belongs to every individual to judge for himself of the value of any paper that solicits his patronage. Accordingly, we have not sent abroad our Agents, as many of our cotemporaries have done, and had a right to do; nor made other extra efforts to extend the circulation of the Recorder. Our reliance has been, on the steady patronage of those whose prayers and labors first brought it into existence for the diffusion of religious intelligence and for the aid of piety; and of others, whose sympathies are with us, in the prosecution of the same great objects. And there is our reliance We cannot, we will not obtrude ourselves on the public, as deserving their exclusive patronage, nor as the antagonist of other papers which urge higher pretensions to favor, on the ground of their more zealous devoted. ness to particular objects of benevolence and

Our great object is, as it ever has been, furnish a weekly periodical, that might safely and profitably be introduced into every family of Massachusetts, and of our country at large: a paper, that every evangelical minister might consistently recommend to his people, as give ing them the earliest and most authentic intelligence of the progress of religion in our own untry and through the world; and, as conveying sound instruction on the various subjects of religion and morality. How for this bject has been compassed, we cheerfully leave others to judge. That we have sometimes erred in judgment and mistaken the most diect way to our object, is very possible; for we no claims to infallibility,

While we disclaim both the intention and the effort to mould public opinion into the prese shape that some are anxious to give it, particular subjects of absorbing interest to their own minds, we claim the credit of deep olicitude, to influence public opinion strongly in favor of the great evangelical principles, on which all permanent and thorough reforms must be established. We dare not say, in view of the particular subjects alluded to "Lo! here is Christ, or Lo! there;" and, "false Christs and false prophets under various names," pretending to "signs and wonders." were not confined to the first days of the Christian church. We claim to go for the whole system of Christianity, and for each and every doctrine and duty it inculcates. Slavery and oppression in every form; impurity and licenusness under every name, with error and impiety either avowed or disguised, in any man or body of men, are objects of abhorrence and disgust, which, in our own way, and ber of Subscribers, before the new year commences by means that our own judgment must dictate, we feel bound strengously and perseveringly

We cannot subject ourselves to the trammely of any party, unless those in Zion are to be regarded as a party, who aim directly and solely at the enlargement of the church. promote the interests of vital godliness; the purification of the public mind; and the extenion of the kingdom of Christ. As this object has guided our course hitherto, so will it guide it hereafter.

Several religious papers have been discontinued during the current year, for want of patronage sufficient to sustain them. It has been reported by some of the Agents of other papers that the Recorder would be discontinued also. Such reports, by whomsoever circulated, and for whatever purpose, are without foundation. With the same smiles of heaven that have rested upon it thus far, it will hold on the even tenor of its way, notwithstanding any evil influence brought to bear against it.

To us it seems clear, that such an organ of tercommunication between the Ministers and Churches of the State, is indispensable to the welfare of our Zion; and that were it discontinued, under its present name and office of publication, it would rise again from the dead, with the same general character, putting forth the same kind of influence, only under another name. We are happy to know that very many regard it as a Paper which cannot be spared; as an instrument of great good in preserving the fellowship of the churches, and inding them together in the bonds of hallowed unity. Our wish is, that this number may be increased, and our patronage enlarged; not so much for our personal benefit, as for the edification of the faithful in Christ Jesus. If t be useful, as far as it extends its circulation, why shall not its friends endeavor to extend it farther? If Ministers have found it a valuable auxiliary in their labors, when but a few copies have entered their parishes, will not its assistance be yet more valuable, in proportion as those copies are multiplied? On them, and on the Officers and other members of the Churchtians and heathens issued forth and demolished every marae in Tahaa and Raiatea; so that in three days after this memorable battle, not a vestige of idol worship remained in either of

request those who approve our past course, in its general character, to interest themselves without delay, in adding to our number of subscribers. Our terms are unchanged. This is the period, when those who patronize such publications at all, usually decide on the publication they will take through the ensuing year; it is the period, therefore, when the Recorde may appropriately be named to them as a periodical deserving their confidence and affect tion. We do not wish to interfere with other papers that may be thought to possess stronger claims to regard; but we wish that the Rec. der may circulate widely, and that its usefulness may thus be proportionably increased.

in our power. For obvious reasons, we shall be glad to know as early as possible, what additions are made to the number of our subscribers, by the efforts of our friends

We have encouragement, indeed, that this will

be done to some extent; and for that, and all

further encouragement, we shall be grateful,

and ever ready to render all the recompense

#### A WORD OF EXPLANATION TO OUR PAT-RONS.

The extent of time generally allowed for advance pay for papers, so far as we have the means of knowing, s six weeks. The terms of our paper are three dollars, or two dollars fifty cents in advance—this every subscriber understands. And these terms are verlow for the size and quality of the paper, and the style of the work, to say nothing of the matter. Now it may be thought by many of our subscribers, that it will make little if any difference with us whether we receive pay in six weeks or at the end of the year, and on this account we feel constrained to offer a word of explanation. It should be known, if it is not already, that printers and paper makers must be paid promptly, or their services cannot be had. One bills, according to contract, must be settled up with cash payments. This being the case, every one will see that we must have payment from our patrons, or we must resort to loans on interest .- Now, for us to put the paper to our subscribers at about the cost to us, and then pay interest on the money which we advance for them, is, we are persuaded, what they will ither expect, nor ask us to do.

On the other hand, the benefit which our subscribers derive from this delay, is very inconsiderable. There is no doubt that a subscriber enjoys his paper, when he pays for it at the beginning of the year, enough better to pay him for the use of the money. no other consideration existed. If we had no inerest in the matter at all, and if the money would do us just as much good at the end of the year as at the commencement, still we would advise all our friends to pay for their paper at the beginning of the year-to make a point of it; and we feel assured that the approbation of conscience, and the pleasure of inctuality, would more than compensate. We feel clined to be accommodating to power, but when this matter is understood-when inconvenience of delay to us is so great, and the benefit to our friends so small, it seems that to continue this practice would be extra-benevolent-it would be loving our neighbor better than ourselves. And we are fully persuaded that, when the matter is properly understood, our subscribers will not ask t do this thing. We have no idea that one of r patrons will ask us to make sacrifices in this case which we cannot sustain. Under this persuasion the terms affixed to our paper, viz: two dollars fifty cents in six weeks, or three dollars after that period, were proposed. These terms are nothing more than equiy in the case demands, and therefore we wish to ave it understood, are terms to which we must strictly adhere. And now, as the year is drawing t a close, we wish kindly to remind our readers of the acts; and to suggest to them that the meeting of the Legislature in this city in a few weeks will afford facilities for transmitting payment, which we hope and

Companies in the Country, who take five or more opies, (not less than five) and pay for all in advance at one time, (not singly) may receive the Recorder at \$2 each; and Gentlemen who have heretofore acted as Agents, and others who are so disposed, are requested to use their influence to increase the num-

Recorder Office, Nov. 24, 1837.

### MR. MITCHELL'S SERMON.

Mr. Editor,-A considerable portion of the con munity in Northampton and vicinity were astenished at many sentiments in a sermon preached in the Ed-wards church, on the late Fast, Sept. 1, and since ed. They are more astonished at the opinion ed by your correspondent S. that nine tenths of our Christian community are prepared cordially to respond to such sentiments. S. if they mistake not, s the signature of one, who has a strong hold on their e. I am requested to call his attention again it sermon. The preacher, Mr. Mitchell, in tak sermon. The preacher, Mr. Mitenen, in taking ew of the nation, speaks of the two and a half ons held in slavery, "how far righteously, and how far unrighteously, he will not assume to de-If he cannot decide this question, there cide." If he cannot decide this question, there are not, I hope, nine tenths of the clergy of this state in doubt upon it. "If," he says, "if slavery be an evil, a moral evil as well as political, the conscience of the nation ought to know it, and set it down as one of the sins to be repented of." He then condems those societies, which have been active in showing the evil of it, and wakening the conscience of tion to the evil, the sin of it. To be consist goes on to condemn all the reformatory societies. goes on to condemn all the reformatory societies, and their agents; the Moral Reform Society, the Peace Society, the Temperance Society, &c. with their agents and lecturers. He would have nothing but agents and lecturers. He would have nothing but the preaching of the gospel. Different men, it is wisely ordered, devote their powers to different ob-jects. Wilberforce labored for the slave; Howard for the prisoner. Mills roused the American church to its duty to the heathen, &c. I hope I love all the objects of benevolence, to which our attention is now called. But it is the Temperance Reformation, in which, in my humble sphere, I have been most privi-leged to labor. And it is for its opposition to the Temperance Society, that I most condemn the ser-mon in question. Good, Mr. Mitchell admits has been done by it; but he cannot say, but more good Temperance Society, that I most condemn the ser-mon in question. Good, Mr. Mitchell admits has been done by it; but he cannot say, but more good might have been done without it. And he thinks best to give it up with the rest. Especially would he object to allowing non-professors of religion to be associated with professors in the Temperance Sociehe object to allowing non-professors of religion to beassociated with professors in the Temperance Society, lest it should make them self-righteons. And
must my non-professing sons be excluded from the
mighty host, who are pledged to abstain from intoxicating drinks? Must they go forth into the world,
without that strong safeguard the temperance pledge?
The rum seller and the tippler seize eagerly upon
this sermon, and hail it as a harbinger that the clergy
are going to desert a society they hate. Two slaveholders have purchased large numbers of it for gratuitous distribution. But He, who reigns above, can
overrule it all for good. A review of the sermon by
one of Mr. Mitchell's parishoners, very ably and can-

one of Mr. Mitchell's parishoners, very ably and car didly written, has just appeared. To that review, would call the attention of your correspondent S. ar

We do, therefore, respectfully and earnestly | Recorder, a paper I have read from the commence-

With all cheerfulness we give our correspondent room. And though it is not in our power at this moment to examine the sermon anew, nor give to the Review" of it the attention it claims, we pledge ourselves to do it at a day not far distant.

We have indeed greatly misapprehended the sermon, if "W.'s" views of it are correct. We did not apprehend at all that Mr. M. intended to oppose himself to the cause of "Abolition," or "Temper rance," or "Moral Reform," in any of its departents; but understood him to assail some of the principles and measures adopted by the friends of these objects; on the ground that their tendency, in his view, is, to the ultimate defeat of those obje If deceived, as to the end had in view by the Author. we deeply regret it, for his sake, and for the sake o the cause of God; to which he stands publicly, and we doubt not, sincerely pledged. But, we cannot be deceived. His object is to warn the Christian publie of the dangers that crowd the path they are following; to put them on their guard against enemies in disguise; to lead them to trust in God, instead of an arm of flesh, and to employ spiritual instead of carnal weapons against their foes. For such admonitions and cautions, there is abundant occasion The spirit of Jehu is rife in the land, and many are saying, "Come, see my zeal for the Lord," while they think not so, and while they are in truth possessed of a better heart than the vain glorious king of Israel. Is it unkind, or unchristian to rebuke them

We venture to affirm-though it is mere matter of chnical sense of the term certainly-for that is volves an approbation of all the prominent measure of those who style themselves Abolitionists; but h abhors slavery; regards it as a moral evil, exposit us as a nation to the just displeasure of heaven, and dving us in guilt as individuals, so far as we fai exert our influence for its extirpation. At least, we have found nothing in the sermon conflicting with "Two millions and a half are in slavery." Of

these, great numbers are thus held, because they annot be emancipated; their masters would gladly give them their freedom if the laws of the particula States would permit them to do it; or, they would send them back to Africa, if they would consent to Do these masters hold their slaves unrighteo Will Mr. M. avow that those masters who hold their slaves as property, and treat them as mer easts of burden or instruments of lust, hold the ighteously? Assuredly not. And are there n any ignorant slaveholders, whose sin even at this lay, may compare with the sin of John Newton, and he whole generation of our fathers, who saw no evil a slaveholding at all? And how can he decide, or ow can any man decide, how far the slaveholders. is a body, are guilty before God. That as a body they are exceedingly guilty, we believe; but whether they are more guilty than some who condemn them,

In regard to Mr. M.'s views of the Temperance re ermation we did not receive an impression like that of our correspondent. Was it owing to the obtaseness of our vision? Did we mistake an enemy for friend, when we conceived of him as a thorough-going into which other friends of the cause had fallen; and to point out to them " a more excellent way?" Have o mistakes been committed? Has no undue confidence been reposed in worldly wisdom? in the strength of numbers? in the array of great and imposing names? in applauding all who have taken deep interest in the subject, as "the friends of God and their country?" If W. had heard one and another, on the bed of sickness, congratulating himsel that "he was a friend of God, because he had aban doned his cups and become a prominent friend of the cause of Temperance," while he gave not the slight est evidence of a change of heart, he would probably have felt the force of Mr. M.'s remarks, somewhat a we did. Such eases have fallen under our own obervation; and probably under Mr. M.'s.

Our personal acquaintance with Mr. M. is the slightest possible. Our judgment of his sermon was ande up on its own merits exclusively. Of his opin ons, style of preaching, and general deportment, w know nothing. If we have misunderstood him, it is our misfortune. But if we understand him aright, he aiming to allay the spirit of unhallowed excitement so far as it mingles with what is holy in the boson of the good; to elevate and purify the character of the church; to prompt her to put forth all her energies i the most scriptural manner, and by means of the foolishness of preaching" to enlighten the understanding, arouse the conscience, and convert the soul. Is not the nim a holy one? Does it not approve itself to every man's conscience? Is it not a point to ster of the Sanctuary direct his efforts?

We are glad the subject is fairly up for discussi Let it be thoroughly examined. But let it be done with candor and fairness. The imputation of bad notives, and invidious insinuations can do no good A sincere desire to know the mind of the Lord, and that prayerfulness and meek simplicity which must follow such a desire, are the best preparatives for a discussion involving great and fundamental principles of Christian duty.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NARRATIVE OF MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS; with remarks upon the natural history of the islands, origin, lan-guages, traditions and usages of the inhabitants. By John Williams, of the Lond. Miss. Soc. illustrated with nearly thirty engravings on wood First American Edition New York, D. Ap n, & Co. Boston; Gould, Kenda'l & Lin

We have been greatly delighted with this work. And if asked, why? we answer; because, it furnishes the most full and satisfactory account of Polynesia, the isles of the Pacific, we have any where met with; 2. It relates facts, occurrences, and incidents, of which the author was eye and ear witness. 3. It incidently gives a full length portrait of the Missionary character of the present age; a portrait that even Satan must admire, though "he cannot love." 4. It fairly developes the true spirit of Christian Missions, and the principles on which they are successfully conducted. 5. It exhibits the astonishing power of the gospel in the transformation of the most degraded maintained for a few years past, if pe class of human beings. 6. It evinces the inseparable a few years to come, will greatly in connexion between Christianity and civilization; be- ber of ministers in New Hampshire tween the gospel received, and man's present happi- beautify that portion of the American Zion. ness. 7. It illustrates the grace of God, as displayed in the triumphant death of heathen converts. 8. It New England throughout, may "know in exposes the ignorance, and wickedness, of those who day, the things that belong to their pe misrepresent the design and operations of Christian prosperity, "before they shall be hidden Missions. 9. It demonstrates that the "lales of the eyes," by the triumphant progress of the sea," are waiting for God's law, and that God's time desolation. Error and vice are coming has come, for their conversion. 10. It urges power- flood. Unless the Spirit of the Lord lift up fully to greatly enlarged effort for the "immediate many churches will be prestrated. emancipation" of all the slaves of Satan from the cence, with fervent prayer and perbondage of thousands of years.

Besides these, we might state many other

for our high satisfaction with this transatlar It is written in a style of great simplicity; in a sp of great meekness, in a tone of candor and a that we much admire. It conveys no small am of valuable geographical, and geological inform much of it new to us, and probably to others. replete with distinct references to the hand of Div Providence, and with devout reflections, that ren it valuable, even as an "aid to devotion." throughout highly attractive for the variety of its ter; for the fairness of its occasional disc ome mooted questions of natural history, &c., light it throws on the social condition of difftribes of savages, and their intellectual character. for the continuity of the whole story.

Other minds may not be affected like our own, R f the practised reader of novels and roman the charms of fiction working as powerfully, to draw his mind from all things around him, as we h found the charms of these authentic " Missis terprises," working on ourselves, we wonder his attachment to them, however unjustifiable it be. After once entering fairly into the spirit of nious mind that can " let it go," till it shall have devoured."

We are persuaded that it cannot fail to fan the of missionary zeal; to revive drooping piety, strengthen hely resolution, and to hasten the sion of the world. And we trust the publishers find an abundant recompence for the somewhat ha ous experiment of giving to the American pul this day, a foreign work on the subject of For-

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. ave received from the publishers, N. Dearhors Son, a fine engraving of the several Presidents of United States, on one sheet, with Mrs. Washin in the centre. So far as we can judge, the cesses are good; and the sheet is of suitable size framing.

the Declaration of Independence, with a fac s of the handwriting of the signers, surrounded wi coat of arms of the several original states. A Chart of Boston Harbor, well done, so far a can judge.

### WILLIAMS' SOUTH-SEA MISSIONS

I have just completed the reading of a " ) years, has been an enterprising mi London Missionary Society in these work is a reprint from an English s by no means a repetition of what is fo Polynesian Researches," or "Tverma but chiefly a parrative of n yielding it to me, whenever I had ! in yielding it to me, whenever I had to it. Does any one doubt the effici the transforming power of Christian instrument in the hands of the Almig him read this book. No man can lieve a fourth part of what it contains entitled to credence,) without feeling ries are a blessing to the heathen, and [An extract from the above named work,

found on a preceding column, under the head

### NEW HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIE

From the annual report of this society, s, worthy of remembrance. Of 218 towns in the State, 56 are without a

gregational or Presbyterian church. In 162 towns, are 182 churches, and 141 mil

ters; leaving 41 churches without a minister. Less than one half of these churches furn ompetence for the ministry among them.

Sixty-three have been more or less aided by Missionary Society the past year. Forty-five of the laborers employed, were settled pasters or stated supplies for the year.

teen were engaged for a few months. One missionary has been sustained in Canada Forty-seven years of ministerial labor have performed, exclusive of the services of the ager

the missionary in Canada. the Society \$125; and it has brought to the su of the gospel in the places where it has been ex ed, not less than \$15,000.

The income of the Society the past year has \$5,931,29; less by \$2,786,:7 than the pre year; the duniuntion, owing to the emb of the times. Treasury now empty. May the soon replenish it, and cause it to overflow, spiritual benefit of the many thousands ready to ish in New Hampshire; and the millions who for the bread of life at the far West.

Eleven Congregational ministers have from their labors on earth, in the course of the preceding Sept. last; or, one in fourteen of the number in the State.

A large portion of the population, dying without the ordinances of religion, as m ed by any evangelical denomination.

Not less than twenty-five of the State, now regarded as among the most pe have been raised to their present condition sionary assistance. Every year, more or le coming able without assistance, to support the institutions. Five such cases are reckened

Other assisted parishes have incre so as to need a less amount of aid than it years; notwithstanding the difficulty of the Others, now wholly destitute, brought in to the same desirable of the patronage of the society be ex-Doubtless, the system of supervis-

It is fervently to be desired that t make them stand ere t.

November 2

Riots and THE ALTON OBSERVE against this paper is The paper There, fo

merica. The paper was merica. There, for its iccured the vengeance-was making war. The press. It was then prover, it had to encoun-tion. The mob again-covered another. ovejoy procured another worked another mob, a special this ruthless sucrifice appears the tumult of the Editor and Proprietor gose for his family. The house where he was sta caped with his life. He re Alton. There again h Mr. Lovejoy, according to parly watched by arms scowed the determination drange picture of society in extract from a letter w

society besitting well and civilization.

"A leaded musket while my two brothers three others, together And this is the way we have had inexpressible method of defence. But tecting wgis of public walk the streets in s down it is with the safe from my enemies in souri exposes me to att that it is known in the plant they please. Access, the first time. It is made armed and stations for the purpose of firing to defend the office. ted this daring outr gh the streets of

city are glad that meb, both once an e, but then the Whether ore of public senting member of the he would do not A leading merc ter said the same the r leading men, whe ne mob outrages, they the hearing of every ne to thank but himse A letter to the Editor of lated Alton, Nov. 8, give

he last and most tragical trage and violence: Monday night, th ed for arrived. to have it landed lat posed a mob would ha further precaution to ha

There was no street, against Mr. ney General of th stically and signific killed within two we answorted gathers Here the spirit of ve it behind the cour y were prepared for the Accordingly they repute offrey, Gilman & Co. & by hurling volleys of doors. Mr. W. S. of the 2d story, and ad furly kind and impress nobody in the build them, and that they

them any injury rifice of their li rolley of stones. Themselves at the differenced to define it t no gun should be pen, or till there w ey after volley of flows and against the the window from the low, but neither ncture, one of the p nd by the advice of the mob. One man fell sociates took him up and sician, and the mob disp out half an ho ten a great deal of p ion that this vo ot. But I have

this statement. He was at work yesterday peatedly to boast durinded to act last night by a very respectable complete the state of inbers, and a and recommenced the at They formed on the others are no doors or fire was given from brought and distribute all were exhorted to be asionally one of the any more guns and w French Coffee House dain admittance into the down, they resolved und

eleft the air, to fire the b

damed abolitionist in it, a scape." Accordingly all hastibles prepared, and a Presently it was in a blaze within sent out a detaching analysis. number to prevent it. Mr.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

DAY'S ACADEMY.

with this transatlantic of great simplicity; in a spi conveys no small amo and probably to others.

to revive drooping piety, nd we trust the publish pence for the somewhat he ng to the American publi k on the subject of For

THE UNITED STATES. publishers, N. Dearbor of the several Presidents of sheet, with Mrs. Washin as we can judge, the

tependence, with a fac sir eral original states.

TH-SEA MISSION ed the reading of a "Narra less in the South Sea Island illiams, who, for about two of what is found or "Tyerman and ve of voyages and nected with the way It is pre-en

e above named work, MISSIONARY SOCIE

eport of this society, rec the following facts, among State, 56 are without a rian church. ire 182 churches, and 141 hes without a minister. half of these churches fur

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se of these labors has and it has brought to the st 15,000.

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of the population, are liv dinances of religion, as mai denomination.

enty-five of the churches s among the most prost neir present condition, by Every year, more or less a assistance, to support their

hes have increased their amount of aid than in the difficulty of the tim y destitute, might so desirable circumstances, society be extended to of supervision and pate ears past, if persevered ill greatly increase the Hampshire and enlar

the American Zion. desired that the chare at, may "know in this belong to their peace y shall be bidden fro nt progress of the arr of the Lord lift up a sta prostrated. Active

card musket is standing at my bed side, leaded musket is my bed side in the city of Alton! I defence. But dear-bought experience has a that there is at present no safety for me, the standing experience has the standing of defence. But dear-bought experience has a that there is at present no safety for me, the standing at my bed sides on the city of Alton. I feel that I do not stand the streets in safety, and every night when the series in safety, and every night when the streets in safety, and every night when the streets in safety, and every night when the self, and did what he could to disperse the mob. But for express the opinion to-day that there were of the armed. Our young and worthy mayor exerted himself, and did what he could to disperse the mob. But for express the opinion to-day that there were of the armed. Our young and worthy mayor exerted himself, and did what he could to disperse that of the rotters from 150 to 200, of whom from 50 to 80 were as seasily as one. The Mayor was heard to express the opinion to-day that there were of the armed. Our young and worthy mayor exerted himself, our standard worth mayor and vociferated that "if any one of was authorized to say, he should be rescued by force and arms."

THE ALTON MASSACRE.

We hardly dare trust ourselves to speak of the troiters from then anyor and vociferated that "if any one of was authorized to say, he should be rescued by the conditions the most dearned. Our young and worthy mayor exerted himself, our did what he could to say, he should be rescued by the condition of the most dearned. Our young and worth mayor and vociferated t an on any one else. And if you go reets of Alton, or into its stores and one condemning these out-will find five approving them. professor and non-professor. our-fifths of the inhabitants of

en dreamagne to them or not, this is the sentiment among our citizens. A lead-f the Presbyterian church here, dis-in the presence of fifteen or twenty the "Observer" were re-established d do nothing to protect it fro leading merchant here, and a Methodist d the same thing, at the same time.—Most of men, whether in church or state, lay ill on me. So far from calling the acts of trages, they go about the streets saying of every body, "Mr. Lovejoy has not hat himself," Of course the mob derices than this." license than this,' to the Editor of the Cincinnati Journal,

Nov. 8, gives the following account of nost tragical act in this scene of lawless day night, the obnoxious press, so long arrived. Its friends had taken the precau arrived. Its friends had taken the precauve it landed late in the night, when it was
a mob would hardly be raised. They took
precaution to have about 50 armed men
n the ware-room, ready for the service of
, at any moment. While the press was
he spies of the enemy were seen lurking
the sound of their horn was raised, shrill
But whether the enemies of sense and

d the sound of their horn was raised, shrill. But whether the enemies of peace and reburied to deep in the arms of Bacchus, or whether they feared the formidable prethat were made to receive them, I know here was no further molestation than the fa stone or two, while the press was recommended to the ware-room of Messrs, Godfrey, Gillow and the stone of a stone or two while the press was resulted to the ware-room of Messrs, Godfrey, Gillow and the stone of the ware-room of Messrs, Godfrey, Gillow and the press. Mr. as threatened openly and repeatedly. The inneral of the State was heard to say emind significantly, that "Mr. L. would within two weeks." Soon after dark, there is spirit of vengeance which head to folice-Houses. ted gatherings in certain Coffee-Houses spirit of vengeance which had been rank-breasts, was excited to desperation by ounter. By about 10 o'clock, they

by they repaired to the ware-house of the windows Mr. W. S. Gilman appeared in the door ry, and addressed the mob in his pecual impressive manner. He earnestly and advised them to desist from violence; brought was left with him on storage; bound to protect it. Assured them that the building had any ill will against any of balls were heard to whistle through the state meither of them did any injury.—At this me of the party within, with the consent, advice of the rest, levelled his gun upon One man fell, mortally wounded. His asak him up and carried him away to a phythemob dispersed. The young man died half an hour. The mobites have to-day eat deal of pains to send abroad the impres-

smeant. He was a carpeniar by trade, and only selected for Mr. Boff, and the selection of t

Mr. Lovejov, a "man of God," a consciention and devoted friend of civil and religious liberty, a meek and prayerful disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ; in the prosecution of his lawful business, and under the pledged protection of law, has fallen a MARTYR of that four-bins of the imbabitants of glad that my press has been destroyed in once and again. They hate mobs, if he had a seed that they hate abolitionism a great deal the or enditable to them or not, this is the seed that to the fury of a lawless band of ruffians, in the midst of one of the most flourishing cities of the west; a city heretofore distinguished by the piety, benevolence and enterprise of its citizens! And, what was his CRIME? nothing more nor less than pleading the cause of oppressed millions, on the suil of American freedom!-vindicating the inalienable rights of man, after the example of our revolutionary patriots; and exerting the influence with which God had entrusted him, to remove the deepest "plague spot" that is found on our "body politic."

To some, the question will occur, why did not Mr.
L. leave Alton, and seek another place where he might conduct his operations with greater safety; or why, when rejected from one city did he not flee to another, agreeably to Christ's direction to his primitive disciples? Our answer is, we do not know. Possibly he might have done it, and still have kept a conscience void of offence; possibly he erred in judgment; though without a more intimate acquaintance with facts, we dare not affirm it; but however this may have been, one thing is certain; ne was nothing which is forbidden by the laws of God or of the country; and he had a perfect right to the protection guaranteed to every peaceful citizen; and that right has been denied to him, and he has fallen by the hand of violence; and his country, his whole country is dishonored, the cause of Liberty is deeply wounded, and Religion herself bleeds from a thousand pores, while Lovejoy, the friend of the slave, dies!

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TOUR UPON THE CAPE.

Mn. Willis,-I am always greatly interested in the accounts, furnished by your correspondents, of their tours in different sections of the country. By a perusal of these accounts, I am made acquainted with the most important particulars respecting the state and prospects of Zion and the general charand condition of the people, in all these various places: and that, too, at the small expense of only a few of my leisure moments. The influence of such infor mation must be important and salutary as connected with the interests of religion. It brings the churches, in different and remote parts of the State and country, as it were, into the same neighborhood, produces mutual sympathy in each others joys and sorrows, so property was tell with him on storage; jound to protect it. Assured them that a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any of a building had any ill will against any one rejoice all may rejoice with it; and it tends also one rejoice all may rejoice with it; and it tends also to concentrate the energies of the friends of Zion. Were it not for these accounts, multiwest your contentrate would have very few right inversely and a surrows. notates would defend it at the risk and their lives. He was answered by a fresh tones. Those inside then disposed of the different doors and windows, and defend it to the last. They all agreed should be freed till the doors were in their own Commonwealth. I venture to say the same than the control of the same accounts, multitudes of your readers would have very few right impressions, and might have many wrong and injurious impressions, respecting the real state of things in scores of towns, so we in their own Commonwealth. I venture to say even in their own Commonwealth. I venture to say and be fired till the doors were burst burst ere was some fixing from without. Volser was some fixing from without. Volser was some fixing from without. Volser was hurled into the winthat this is true of many of your readers at the pre-diere was some firing from without. Vol-liey of stones was hurled into the win-tions the doors, then a gun was fired into-from the mob. Presently a 2d gun was salls were heard to whistle through the neither of them did any injury.—At this nothing more than a simple statement of such parties.

extremity of the Cape. The inhabitants, 2000 in number, are mostly scattered along the shores of the oal of pains to send abroad the impressioning man was a stranger, and was a spectator and took no part in the versect timed that there is no truth in He was a carpenter by trade, and esterday for Mr. Roff, and was heard oast during the day, of the part is a spectation and took no part in the versect timed that there is no truth in He was a carpenter by trade, and sterday for Mr. Roff, and was heard oast during the day, of the part is a free three religious registrious r s yesterday for Mr. Roff, and was heard to boast during the day, of the part he intast night. I have just been told also especiable citizen, that he saw him, just as shot, very actively engaged in throwing the windows. I learn that his name was house of worship. The Congregational Society is well from Ganagae country. New York

From the Commenced (1962) Observer, Riods and Murdee, or the content of the conte to their present and future happiness. No license now given in this county, for the sale of spirits.

cools in Traro, are improving, and the interes in the subject of education is increasing. There are 10 district schools in town, which are kept on an average nine months each; four months in winter and five in summer. Upwards of \$700 are raised annually for this purpose. For a long time previous to the last 25 or 30 years a lax orthodoxy prevailed in this town, and somewhat extensively through the county. Prayer meetings

and other religious meetings during the week have been established in this place, only about 25 or 30 years, and a first there was only one person who had nce enough to pray in public. There are now two Methodist Societies and one Congregational. The Congregational church was organized in 1711, with numbers The present number is 152. In 1834, 52 were added to the church as fruits of a rerival, and 46 in 1835. The last revival was in conon with the labors of the present paster, Rev. Charles Boyter, who was installed that year. This Society have two houses of worship, located in differ-

JUST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We publish the following feeling tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Griffin, from the students of Williams College, over which he presided with distinguished ability, with much pleasure. We understand from a private note to Dr. Smith, that Dr. Hopal discourse at the request of the College.

Door SWII IAM Mr. COLL VAN ADDRAIS College,

Dear Sit, 1he stalient "6" Ninhais College

Dear Sit,—1 he 'statedid 'sa' vinithais' College, learning with the deepest regret the decease of Dr. Griffin, so lately at the head of this Institution, have appointed the undersigned, to express to the relatives of the deceased, their admiration of his virtues, and their affectionate regard for his memory.

In discharging this duty, allow us, in behalf of the College, to offer the condolence of sincere hearts.

By his death, this College, has been deprived of its foster father, the Church of an ornament, and his family of an affectionate parent.

His life was one of activity, and usefulness. But it needs not the feeble tribute of our praise. His name is connected with the henevolent Institutions of the day, it is incorporated with the bistory of religion, and more than all, it is "written in the Lamb's book of life."

The light of eternity only, can disclose the amount

of his usefulness.

It is chiefly in his official capacity, as President of this Institution, that we know him. He was ever found the watchful guardian of its interests, the prayerful and zealoes promoter of piety in its members. He always proved himself the vigorous instructor, and the affectionate and parental adviser.

aiways proved himself the vigorous instructor, and the infectionate and parental adviser.

His memory is dear to those who received his instructions. That benefit, we did not ourselves enjoy. But we are taught to reverence him, who so long, and so faithfully, presided over the Institution of which we are members.

e are members.

With the warmest affection for the memory of our late President, and the liveliest sympathy with the re-lations who mourn his loss,

# We are very respectfully Yours, We are very respectivity fours, DANIEL K. CADY, WM. BROSS, E. P. HAWKES, L. ROSE, R. G. WELLS, S. J. ANDREWS, DR. L. A. SMITH, Neuark, N. J.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

BCCLESIASTICAL.

Mr. Lucture R. Eastman, from the Theological Seminary of Andover, was ordained as Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Sharon, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cozzens, of Milton; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Durfee, of the South Church, Dedham, from 1 Cor. 14, S.: For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battlet? Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Randolph; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Cadman, of Durchester; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Walpole; Address to the People and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. dress to the People and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree.—Comm.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos was flying before Espartero and had descended from the mountains and reacher the Pinarces of Soria.

the Pinarses of Soria.

POCTUGAL.—The Dake of Terceira had arrived at Lisbon from Oporte. The Chartrists in Portugal appear to be in as bad a way as the Carlists in Spain. The Marquis of Saldanba and 120 officers are at Vi The sourquis of Saldanba and 120 officers are at Vi-go. The young Prince has been christened with great ceremony. The following is the very laconic name which has been given to him: Don Pedro d'Alean-tare, Maria, Fernando, Miguel, Rafael, Gabriel, Gon-zaga, Xavier, Amelio, Saxe Coburg Gotha, de Bra-

agas, Aavier, Amelio, Saxe Coborg Gotha, de Bra ganza, e Bourbon. His Majesty King Ferdinand has ordered two contos de reis (£500 sterling) to be dis-tributed in charity in honor of the occasion. AFRICA.—The Duke of Nemours was on the march to Constantinople. The expedition is 12,000, with 3000 horses, mules or camels. The road was excessively bad, but as the army would make easy marched free or four leagues only a day, they would not feel any particular inconvenience from this circumstance.

ance. The Bey's intention was to keep the field with 6000 The bey's intention was to keep the field with 6000 horse, and to commit the defence of Constantine to the Aga, and the 5000 regular troops he has in his service. No new case of Cholera had occurred in the 12th regt. or in Bonn, up to the 30th Sept.

Charles Boyter, who was installed that year. This society have two houses of worship, located in different sections of the town, where they meet alternately.

One of these houses is more than one hundred yrs. old. There are four Sabbath Schools in town; a flouring and two small ones of 30 scholars each, connected with each Methodist Society, and two small ones of 30 scholars each, connected with Congregational Society. This institution does not yet hold such a place in the affections of the more attention will be given to it the present season than kerctofore.

Yours, &c.

B.

JUST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

We publish the following feeling tribute of respect to fWilliams College, over which he presided with distant from a private note to Dr. Griffin, from the students stand from a private note to Dr. Smith, that Dr. Hopsil discourse at the successor of Dr. Griffin, will deliver a fung-

# Domestic Summary.

FROM FLORIDA.—Gen. Hernandez returned to FROM FLORIDA.—Gen. Hernandez returned to expedition to spring thirties, some expedition to spring thirties, some expedition to spring the spring spri

at St. Augustine.

As York.—The Whig majority in the State of New York is 28,272. The Whig g in since November last, is about 47,000! In the House of Assembly, there will be 101 Whigs, 27 administration men. Maine.—The Whigs have elected 99 out of 187

Matne.—The United Representatives.

Alabama.—James McClung, Whig, has been dischar of the Alabama Legislature, by a ma-

jority of 19,

Michigan,—Official returns from this State, come
in slowly. It is probable that Gov. Mason is re-elected by a small majority. The Albany Daily Advertiser states that the Whigs will have a majority in the Legislature in joint ballet.

Ohio.—Mr. Loomis, a Whig Representative from this State, has resigned his seat in Congress. Georgia.—The majority in favor of Gilmer, the Whig Gubernatorial candidate in Georgia, is ascered to be 762.

Facts for the People .- IT IS A FACT, now for the Facts for the People.—It is a Fact, now for the first time made public, in the second volume of Davis's Life of Burr, that Jefferson's first election to the office of President of the U. States, was compassed by A FBAUD OF HIS OWN COMMISSION, in the canvassing of the votes of the states before the two Houses of Congress. But for this fraud, neither Jefferson nor Burr, but Charles Cotesworth Pinckney would have been elected.

would have been elected.

It is a fact, that the celebrated proclamation attributed to General Jackson, against the nollifiers of South Carolina, written by Mr. Trist and Edward Livingston, and upon which the friends of Jackson have plamed themselves so much, and given their idea so much praise, was never signed by him. Jackson did not, and would not sign it. His name was directed to be placed at the bottom of it by another after it had been sent to the printer. There is now no official copy of that document in the department of state, bearing Jackson's signature.—X.Y. Commer'l. Quick Circumvavigation.—The barque Mary atate, bearing Jackson's signature.—.V. Y. Commer'l.

Quick Circumvaeigation.—The barque Mary
Frazier, Captain Charles Sumner, arrived from Manilla en the 18th inst. She sailed from Boston, Dec.
14th, 1836—proceeded round Cape Horn to the Sandwich Islands, where a party of Missionaries, thirtyfour in number, were safely landed after one hundred
and sixteen days agreeable voyage. From thence the
vessel went to Manilla—took in a full cargo, and
performed the circuit of the Globe in eleven months
and four days, which is probably quicker than it
ever was done! The whole crew returned which
left this port in the Mary Frazier, and we are happy
to state that she is a strictly Temperance vessel.

Abolition.—Gen. Gerrit Smith, an abolitionist, re-

Meterois Shower of Nov. 1837.—For six years past there has been an extraordinary shower of Meteors, or Shooting Stars, on the morning of the 13th of November. This year the same phenomenon occurred again, though on a scale inferior to that of some former years. The appearance of the phenomenon, as observed at New Haven, by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, supposed to be Professor Olinsted, was as follows:—The setting san on the evening of the 12th, seemed to send forth in divergent directions large columns of vapor of a peculiar rose color, and before six o'clock an aureral pillar of a crimson hae appeared in the North West, but before seven o'clock every unusual appearance had vanished, and left an unclouded sky. The full moon, however, shone very brightly, so as almost to render the stars possible. THE Winter Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in December, under the cure of Mr. Roberts Herdencer as Principal, and such assistants as may be needed. The highly satisfactor services the School will continue to deserve the public patronage. Terroos in English Branches. But I Languages, 8 3.50.

Bestminser, Mass. Noc. 24. CYRUS MANN, Sec'ey. MIE Trustees of Day's Academy would inform the public that they have engaged for a term of years, and the Institute Mr. Grooner Hanns, the preneur Preceptor. He is a freed and highly approved the prefor, They hesitate not the vanished, and left an unclouded sky. The full moon, to vanished, and left an unclouded sky. The full moon, to however, shone very brightly, so as almost to render the stars invisible. No shooting stars were seen until five minutes past or clock, when they began to appear, emanating from the same points in the heavens as in former years. They continued to fall, at considerable intervals, increasing in number and brightness until day light. They must have been very brilliant indeed to have been visible through so strong a moon light. Their velocity was so great as to exhibit the appearance of lines of light, leaving an impression on the eye, not unlike that produced by a stick ignited at the end and whirled in the air. The whole number counted during the night was 266. receptor. He is a tried and highs approved has not a tried and highs approved has not been a first and the second Harmest and the second Harmest and the second has not been and the second has not been a first and the second has been a first and the second has been a first and write the second has been a first and the made to the Peticipal
Reperson of President Waxland, Prof. Chase, Prof.
Reperson of President Waxland, Prof. Chase, Prof.
Cascal, Rev. un Inversity - Nath. Thayer, D. D., Hon.
James B. Rev. Laucaster—Hon. Joseph J. Fiske, Robnert Blake, Seq. Melatish Errert, Esq., Philo Sanford,
E. Weentham,
E. Lisha Fisk, Per Order.
Brentham, Nav. 24, 1337.
Sw.

#### NOTICES.

THOMAS SNELL

CARDS.

iam, Non 7th, 1837. David Kellogg, David Bricham.

### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Edward Whitpele, Esq. of Hamilton, to Miss Hamada G, Brimone, of Beverly.—Mr. Chanter, Breant, to Miss Surah King, Alfred Bullock, to Miss Frankful Hawle, Mr. Alfred Bullock, to Miss Thankful In Northborough, Mr. D. Murine Chang, of Northborough, Inc. Miss Indianal Smith.

In Miss Lyah, File Rice, of Northborough, Mr. Of Stephen Masarty, to Miss Sophia Ann. Correct. herrey, In Hingham, Solomon Lincoln, Esq. to Miss Mehitable, aughter of Mr. Welcome Lincoln—Mr. Chus, W. Smith, of this city, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Edward Wildor Wither, Widdleboro' Oct. S. Mr. Ezra Thomas, to Miss Mary N. Bilggs- Oct. 17, Mr. Ebenezer Briggs, to Miss Mary

Dean,
At Concord, N. H. Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D. D., of
Middlebury, At. in Miss Lydis Boardman, daughter of
Col. Amos B. of South Reading, Mass. DEATHS. In this city, Mr. George Hardwick, aged 42-Mrs. Mary 230, wife of Mr. Abner Smith, Jr. 23-Widow Dorons

arey, 4 years. , N. Y. Col. Albert Pawling, 88, an officer of the At marketted mary can Move ex. Nov 20, 1827

Swine.

Hers-Reef Calife - We quote extra at \$7; first quality 6 50; second quality 5 25 x 5 75; third quality \$4 x 2 820 a 23. We quote lots at 1 50, 1 62, 1 38, 2 12, 2 25, 2 50 -Lats to preddle taken at 7 for Saws, and 2 for Bar retail, 2 and 2.

### UNION ANNUAL.

ples only, which remain of the UN y he had at the Subbath School D Street, at one dallar and fits rentantly Annual as yet prepared.

#### Publications of Mass, S. S. Society. CLASSIFICATION.

divided into fourteen grantal plant reading, and might be subdivided into several smaller glores. The general divisions are as follows:

Memours of children [14-Do. of youth and childs, 10-Benours of children [14-Do. of youth and childs, 10-Benours of children [15-Do. of youth and children [16-Do. of the children [16-Do. of the

THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE; THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE;

Py William A Aleat. Eleventh Edition.—" The great of the Woing Man's Guide, is the formation of the Young Man's Guide, is the formation of such character in our young men as shall refer them worthy as well as a such a constant of the such as the series of a great republic. To this end, the mind, the manners and the morais is well as the proper united with the mind, the manners and the morais is well as the proper united with the morais of the proper united with the morais of the proper united with the manners of malering it what the frest introduction of the mind of the mind white. The improvement of this institution to every young together with those incidental evils which either another with the means of them in terrible retribution, the vices which tend to uppose His benevotent purpose, the fact that the freshold of the property of the pro

A MARVIN, 114 Washington street. Now 24.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Roston Recorder,
No. 11, Corabit—Price One Dotter a great

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Facts
of Foreion, (With a Picture) The Hind made BapBit Solith, which Feacher. To a Mother, The Fostler,
In a Talk With My Little Boughter—No. The Fostler,
In a Mother than the Archive The Mother, The Chatter,
In a Mother than the Mother than the Company,
Braye Late Affecting Scene In India. Three First English New Testamont. Question Answered
tended for Singulater. Benevolence. The Christian and
Extract of a Letter from a Clerayman, dated Manitus,
Ms. Willis—Dens Sir.—I am shways hopps to send you
an additional subscriber to that very interesting and was
ful little paper, and shall do it as Gen as I can.

English Boarding School in Berlin. Milk Winter Term in this School will commence on Monday, Dec. 4.

Milk Monday, Dec. 4.

Mon the Term. Berlin, Nov. 24, 1937. JOSIAH BRIDE.

J. A. JAMES' NEW WORK. sels and Cautious to the members of Churches, by John Angel James. This day received GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN.

OR, The Moral Claims of LON;

# GOULD, KENDALI, & LINCOLN, Pat THE CHRISTIAN PROFESSOR;

HIE Christian Professor Addressed, in series of Coun-sels and Cantinas to the Members of Curistian UNG, No. 122 Wastell James. For Sale by JAMES of above—Taylor's Westen street.

Human More's You'd Home. Alcott's Young uses to Christians. Find ady Abrond. Finney's first the County of the County of the County of the Secretary of the County of the County of the Secretary of the County of the County of County of the Secretary of the County of the County of County of the Secretary of the County of the County of County of the Secretary of the County of the County of County of the Secretary of the County of the County of County

Vols. Scottes limbs.

FOR YOUNG MEN.

ECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.

A Chacacter, with y bectine on Reading. By Joel Blaves, D. Pastor the First Church in Hartford, Young Man's Closet Lieury. By Rev. Robert Philip. With an Introductory Lenzy. By Rev. Robert Philip. Young Man's Aid, to Kin's, by Albert Barnes.

Young Man's Aid, to Kin's, by Albert Barnes.

N. Rev. Hobbard Winstow, Pastor of Howdon st. Church, Andrew Men. Phys. Rev. Bornes, on the Dutters. Daylor, and Securities of Youth. A. D. Eddy, Fustor of the St. Fres. Church, Newark, N. A. D. Eddy, Fustor of

Fredinghaysen.
tures to Young People. By Wm. B. Spragne, D. D.
an Introductory Address. By Rev. Sami. Milter, It D. forming and stre gittening the inteffectual and cracter and habits of the student. By Rev. John

School Books, Singing Books, Valuable Standard Works, &c. &c.

Economy, see; do do Abridged,

# VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

THE ROSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION—editors by L. Mason—new edition. The character of this work is too fully established by its extensive circulation throughout this country, and the appendition it has received in England, to need any remarks at time present time.

THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MY-SIG—published under the direction of one Boston Academy of Music—consisting of the most popular pealm and Hymn Tunes, Archivens, Sentence's, Chants, &c., old and new; together with my works of the most distinguished masters. New edition.

THE CHOIR, or Direct Collection of Church Music; by L. Muscon, Much of the music in this work is entirely new, and has been decayed from the together with the property of this long combining and popular work.

EOUTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF AN THE MODEL OF A COLLECTION OF AN THE MODEL OF A COLLECTION OF A COLLEC reflence,
MANUAL OF THE ROSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
for Instruction in the Elements of Vocal Music, on the
System of Pergraph. By Lowell Music.
FIRE JLVENTEE LARE: or Hymns and Socies, Religious, Moral Cheerint; set to appropriate Music, for
Princes and Common Science. Re Lowell Music, for Frimary and Camenon Schools. By Lowell Music, for THE JUVENILE SINGING BY Lowell Misson. Mason and G. J. Webb, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music. as new work for Juvenile Chasses and Singing Schools. For sale by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washington street, (I'p Sinits.)

Published Weetly, at the Office of the Roston Recorder,
No. 11, Cornholl—Produce of the Roston Recorder,
No. 11, Cornholl—Produce of the Roston Recorder,
No. 11, Cornholl—Produce of the Roston Recorder,
ONTENESS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Pacts
By. A Talk with by Lettle Baughter—No. 11. The Faithlat Salohath School Teacher. The Chatter,
In You Lavy Your Faith. The Chatter,
The First English New Testament. Question Answered
Brave Lads. Affecting Scene In Question Answered
Brave Lads. Affecting Scene In Question Answered
Brave Lads. Affecting Scene In Christian and
Bestiact of a Letter from a Clerageman dated Manitur,
MR WILLIS—Dear Sir.—1 and niwns help to send you
an additional-solventher to that very interesting and use
ful fittle paper, and shall do it as after as Eag.

NEW WORK ON ORTHOGRAPHY.

A NALYTICAL VOCABILARY; or Analytical System
and System of the Publishers, GOULD, KENDAL &
D. J. P. PISON, anther of "The Assistance,
By John Angell James, Secondal States of
Coursels and Cautions to the Members of Christian
and Charles and Cautions to the Members of Christian
and Charles and Cautions to the Members of Christian
and Charles and Cautions to the Members of Christian
and Charles and Cautions to the Members of Christian
Conf. As., 26.—12 and Angell James. For Sale by WIIIP
PLE & DAMRELL, No. 3 Cornhill.

Nov. 24.

Schools. For Sale by Christian and
School Reversion of School Research of the Sale School
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Reversion and School Reversion of Christian
and Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of
Churches, By John Angell James. For Sale by WIIIP
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Nov. 24.

Pulle Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of Counsels and Cautions to the Members of Christian
Charles and Cautions to the Members of Christian
Cornholl Reversion and Control of the Sale School
Churches, By John Angell James. For Sa

#### Peetry.

The Edifice which is the subject of these verses (wr a year since) is now completed, excepting the steeple, and is unsurpassed in spaciousness and beauty. It was dedi-cated to the worship of the Triune God, on the 11th inst he Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Todd, Paste the Church. His text was, Eph. ii. 19, 20, 21, 22.

From the United States Gazette. The Congregational Church, Philadelphia. BY WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

I'm glad that at length the materials appearing, Prepared for the builder, along our Tenth street aim that the pious, unwearied, are rearing dome where the sons of the Pilgrims may A dome where the sons of the Figurus may in A place where the cares which the week sets in me The bustle of business, the world and its dreat May fade in the nobler pursuits of devotion, When the Subbath of rest heaven's antepast set

I'm glad, that with hallowed monition, a spire Will rise from these precincts and touchingly tell
That here men may come and learn destinies higher
Than earth's, at the call of the church-going bell. That here is appointed the ark's holy station:
And down to posterity still on this ground
Made sacred alone by the Dove's consecration—
Will manna at morning and evening be found. I'm glad, for the bliss that in boyhood I tasted.

I'm glad, for the bliss that in boyhood I tasted,
I hope in this edifice yet to renew—
When up to the meetinghouse duly I hasted
And sat with the rest in the family pew;
And listened with reverence, and made my endeavor
To fasten on memory the chapter and text;
And watched the good minister, though I could never
The argument scan that my reason perplexed. I'm glad, for remembrance yet lingers around-him I'm glad, for remembrance yet lingers aroundshim,
The man of three score, whom sincerely I thought
Unrivalled;—the ties to his people that bound him,
I knew, nor by meanness, nor flattery were bought.
And years, as they pass'd more his goodness revealing,
Endeared him yet more to the hearts he had won;
Refreshing e'en now to the sout's languid feeling,
Are thoughts of that warrior whose conflict is done!
I'm glad, for though he has his pilgrimage ended,

I'm glad, for though he has his pilgrimage ended,
And many about him in vigor and bloom,
And most of the aged, with him have descended

And most of the aged, with min have descended
To final repose—and are lodged in the tomb—
I love to think of them, the soothing reflection
Of days long departed, to me has no dread;
'Tis sweet to retrace them, nor is there dejection
In thoughts of old scenes, old delights, and the dea And proudly a son of New England will cherish
The customs which absence but serves to endear;
He may measure earth's kingdoms, but never shall perThe smile of his childhoed, or infancy's test? [sk
And, therefore, I'm glad that my fond recollection May here be excited to look on the past;

This house, with its ritual, will call up affection
For much that was pleasant, too pleasant to last.
I'm glad, for I know that the heart of the ranger I'm glad, for I know that the heart of the ranger.
These walls will remind of the home of his love,
As here, in his worship he joins with the stranger,
In the way of his fathers, now gathered above.
And here the sojourner with sweeter emotion
Will take of the hope that religion inspires, As mingles unchecked in the tide of devotion,

A spiritual thought of the land of his sires. I'm glad, for unvexed by disquiet that's reigning I'm glad, for unvexed by disquet that's reigning
So sadly, where strife, most of all, ought to cease—
Here a Church may be banded, intent upon gaining
Recruits to the flag of the Captain of Peace.
And ever may concord, the bond of the Spirit,
In one join its members, thus truly to live;
As sons and as daughters, each bosom inherit
The peace, passing knowledge, He only can give.

I'm glad, for I hope that to ages will flourish
Within this enclosure, the plants of the Lord;
And grace from his trees'ry like showers will nouris
The trees that are full of the sap of the word. And here would I hope that the principles tested So long in old Plymouth—so fitted to mock The assaultings of error, may thrive unmolested, Our pride too, as their's, who first stepp'd on the Rock. I'm glad for a watchman they've called to this tower

I'm glad for a watchman they've called to this tower,
From the shrine of the Stoddards and Edwards he
Whose message already gives token of power, [came,
Whose zeal is of pure evangelical flame.
And long may this lamp of the fresh oil be lighted,
Fed richly by unction that cometh from high; And burn on this pathway, where thousands, benighter my gaar, men at reagin the materials appearing.

Prepared for the builder, along our Tenth street,

Proclaim that the pious, unwearied, are rearing A dome where the Sons of the Pilgrims may meet O! Thou who hast laid, to the shame of the scorner, In Zion, foundations—who only art skilled To plan thine own glory—the Keystone and Corner To thee, Blessed Trinity! only they build.

### Miscellany.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph. [We have a responsible name for the facts, stated in the following letter.—ED.]
THE DEATH OF A SINNER.

### It is dangerous to put off repentance to a dying hou

Salisbury, May 9th, 1837.

Some time since, I promised to give you a written account of the closing scene of an unhappy woman, who died in this Village, during the summer of 1835. I might assign several reasons for not having complied with that promise at an earlier period; but the principal, is the awfulness of the subject, and my entire inability to give any one a correct idea of it, who was not an eye witness of the scene.

With the early history of Mrs. L, whose life ended so unhappily, I had no acquaintance. When I first heard her spoken of, she was the wife of Mr. T., an honest and upright man, though poor. At that time, she was charged with ill temper, such as rendered her husband's SALISBURY, May 9th, 1837.

though poor. At that time, she was charged with ill temper, such as rendered her husband's life very unhappy. The poor man became intemperate, and finally drowned himself. After his death, she married a Mr. I.—with whom she passed several unpleasant years, in consequence of her temper. Mr. I. died suddenly, and she was charged with having given him a bowl of coffee containing poison.—Of that, however, there was no positive testimony, and the subject was never legally investigated. Not long after the death of her last husband, her own health began to decline, and then it was that I became personally acquainted with her.—She was very unpopular in her own neighborhood, and her health had been sinking some time before she received much attention from those around her. Her mother-in-law, who took care of her, represented her case as being very distressing, stating that she was extremely sick and without the pressaries of the statement of the frames it, joins letters and syllables as tremely sick and without the pressaries of the statement of the frames it, joins letters and syllables as the subject was never legally investigated. Not long after the death of her last husband. tremely sick and without the necessaries of life. Hearing that, I ventured to call at her house to ascertain what was her real situation. That was the first time I recollect having seen her. She was propped up in bed, suffering severe pain, attended by cough and emaciation. Her abode was truly cheerless. She had but few comforts and was without the means of procuring them. Her situation was made known to an influential gentleman, who was the means of procuring a pension for her in sick and without the necessaries known to an influential gentleman, who was the means of procuring a pension for her, in consideration of her husband having been a soldier in the American revolution. Before I left her I made some inquiries into her state of mind with regard to the subject of death, and whether she thought she would be happy, or miscrable after death. She frankly told me she was sinking rapidly, and that she had no right to believe her heart had ever been changed, that she was without hope of happiness beyond that she was without hope of happiness beyond that she was without hope of happiness beyond the grave; and also stated that her bodily af-

sent to me to read during her intervals from pain. Gentleroen as well as ladies called to see her, and prayed with her. She wept much and prayed with her. She wept much gaged. I saw her frequently while her mind was in that distress, and thought her deeply exercised. The promises of the gospel were repeated to her, but she constantly insisted that "they could not reach her case." That "her sins were too great to be forgiven."—She had probably been guilty of some aggravated sin, which she never confessed.

The sympathies of the community were all now exercised in her favor, and those who had once avoided her, took pleasure in contributing

enough for her to have her interred. The la-dy told her such a circumstance should not oc-cur, where she had power to prevent it, and promised her that she would see her decently interred. She then requested that she might

law and little daughter of the deceased, and the lady alluded to, composed the funeral pro-cession. I called to see the corpse; it was the most dreadfully distorted object I ever witnes-sed. The countenance had the same hazgard expression it had, before the soul had left the

ody. I never made her but one visit after she

at seeing the poor unhappy woman.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

NO. VIII.

Selected for the Boston Recorder.

A minister has not done his duty to the hea

then, if he has not instructed his people in their duty to them.—American Tract. It is said of the late Rev. L. RICHMOND, that

When Pericles, the Athenian orator, went

to address the people, he prayed to the gods that nothing might go out of his mouth but what might be to the purpose. A good example for preachers.—Bradbury.

The Jesuits, who study human nature diliently, discover more earnestness in their disurses than other preachers. - D' Oyley.

scholar that writes after his master's copy—he begins every line as his master begins, and ends as he ends: he frames every letter as his

acles, which he did as God, yet in his mean and human acts, which he did as man, so they labor to make him their only pattern in their deportment both toward God and man. For

deportment both toward God and man. For instance, his carriage toward God was full of piety, faith, zeal, heavenly mindedness. He went about doing good to the bodies and souls of others; and in this we are to imitate him, it being the end of our redemption. Follow him also in his carriage and deportment toward man; and in this you may observe from Scripture that it was full of wisdom, innocence, truth, justice, humility, meekness, love, mercy, and pity to others, in all of which virtues the Scriptures commend us to in itate him.

once avoided her, took pleasure in contributing to her comfort. She had been in that state of EXCELLENT ADVICE.-Think of your sine in connection with your Saviour; of your trials in connection with your supports; of your duties in connection with the promises distress for many weeks, perhaps two months,
—when she ceased praying and became a
blasphemer. This was about three weeks before her death. She had been using profane
language several days, before I ventured to see
her. I had read of "Altamont" and "Newport," but had never seen such a case, and
I now determined to go, and see what human
nature is when left to itself. Now, instead of
expressing satisfaction, at seeing me, she began
to use the most profane language, calling for
curses, not only upon me, but upon the Almighty himself. While I was there, her mother offered her some coffee, but she threw it distress for many weeks, perhaps two mon of your privations in connection with your en joyments; of your attainments in conn with your privileges.—Pollok. A WARRIOR'S DYING CONFESSION. Willis

A WARRIOR'S DYING CONFESSION. William the Conquercy, extremely alarmed on his death bed, entreated the clergy to intercede for him. "Laden with many and grievous sins," he exclaimed, "I tremble; and, heing ready to be taken soon into the terrible examination of God, I am ignorant what I should do. I have been brought up in feats of arms from my childhood; I can by no means number the evils I have done these sixty-four years, for which I am now constrained without stay to render an account to the just Judge." or offered her some coffee, but she threw it from her and cried out, "Give me some cold water, for I am going to Hell and I shall get none there." Then she exclaimed, "I feel none there." Then she exclaimed, "I feet Hell within me—I am suffering the torments of Hell."—She then stretched out her arm, which was nothing but skin and bone, and asked if that was not a poor arm to burn in Hell fire? She appeared entirely sensible of the sovereignty and justice of God, fully sensible of a future state of rewards and punishments, and that she was sinking down to endless woe. When reminded that God was willing to save all who came to him sincerefy desiring to be

Stir up yourself to the work with sacred vig or, that the assembly may feel what you speak Though others fail in their duty to us, yet

When reminded that God was willing to save all who came to him sincerely desiring to be forgiven, she cursed God in the most profane manner, snying, "he might have saved her, if he would," and then wished that her Maker was suffering the torments which were awaiting her. Some persons wished to pray with her, but she would not allow them. A lady attempted to read the Bible to her, but she cursed the Bible, and ordered her to desist. The lady asked her if she was angry with her. She said, "no, not with her in particular, but she was angry with every body, and angry with the Almighty." She told the lady, she not only hated every body, but every hody hated her; and she expected when she died to be thrown out into the street, no one caring enough for her to have her interred. The lady told her such a circumstance should not oc-In the time of prayer, let no business divert thee from it, that is not of passing necessity.

#### Domestic Economy.

EXERCISE AND WARM CLOTHING .- Except warm clothes, nothing is more conducive to bodily health, activity and ekcerfulness of the nind, than regular and seasonable exercise. Taken in the suitable degree, and at proper times, it increases the power of digestion, quickens and renders clear the action of the mind, and preserves that just balance between the mental and physical power which is neces-sary to health, strength and happiness. While we thus enjoin upon all to cultivate habits of free and regular exercise, we would caution those of fragile or impaired constitutions, against using it so as to occasion a great degree of heat or fatigue. To do good it must be reg-ularly, daily, and perseveringly made use of, so as to keep up insensible perspiration. It is ter her death, the lady complied with her promise and attended the funeral. The man who made the coffin, our black man, the mother-in-law and little daughter of the deceased, and to the interruption of this process, rendered certain by the flimsy wardrobe in which fashion requires those who are devoted to her ser-vice always to appear, that we trace the ori-gin of those fatal diseases which are constantly making their cruel ravages among those who contribute most to the life and ornament of social and domestic intercourse. How long will the votaries of this health-destroying system remain passive under the absurd and ar-bitrary laws of fashion? Must the delicate body. I never made her but one visit after she began to use profane language, excepting the visit paid to her lifeless remains. My feelings were too much agitated, to bear a repetition of the scene. But there were at least 100 persons who visited her, and they can testify to the truth of my statement.

I have now given you a brief statement of facts. Were I to tell you all I heard, and all others told me they heard her say, I should only be repeating the executions and blasphen miss of the lost soul in the world of were I work.—Med. Int. others told me they heard her say, I should only be repeating the execrations and blasphermics of the lost soul in the world of woe. I leave you to make your own comments. I only say it is dangerous to put off repentance till a dying hour. God has said, "my Spirit shall not always strive with man." When Esau sold his birthright, he afterward found. If this statement should be the means of use-fulness to any, as you may from time to time, relate it in the course of your ministry, I shall feel amply compensated for the pain I suffered at seeing the poor unhappy woman.

To Prevent Wounds from Mortifying.—
Sprinkle sugar on them The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them. Obstinate ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut language. The Dolloretts.—Take five grains of accounte, and rub down into an ointment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a portion on the top of the forefiners over the ment with five drachms of cerate; then apply a portion on the top of the foreinger over the track of the painful nerves, and gently rub for half a minute or longer, according to the degree of pain. It has been applied in several cases, with the most astonishing success. Mankind, it is said, are indebted to Dr. Turnbull for the discovery of this important medicine.

MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF AGEE AND FEWER.—Take 3 drachms of Yellow Bark, 6 (3).

MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FE-ver.—Take 3 drachms of Yellow Bark, 6 :a-ble spoons full of Port Wine, 2 table spoons full of French Brandy, and the juice of a lemon; mix them together, and take a table spoon full three times a day, when the chill and fever are off, until the whole mixture is taken.

The above is a simple mixture that can in-jure no person and is result at it. "Christ Jesus was the soul of all his dis-courses;" every precept, every promise, de-rived its force and value from its bearing and relation to Him.—Grimshaue.

ends as he ends: he frames every letter as his master frames it, joins letters and syllables as his master doth, though there he no equality. He cannot write as well as his master, yet there is a similitude, he labors to imitate and write like his master. So true Christians, though they cannot live and walk so exactly as Christ did, yet they labor to come near to him as they can, to imitate and follow him, though not in his Divine acts, as working miracles, which he did as God, yet in his moral and human acts, which he did as man, so they

not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn, I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweeting apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they had boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head, and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettles, when I commenced boiling it down, and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the conquently skimning it, till it became of the con-sistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetments, for sweetning pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer.—Ohio Farmer.

the grave; and also stated that her bodily affictions were light, compared with the uneasiness of mind she suffered about her soul. I advised her to seek earnestly for the renewing and sanctifying operations of the Holy Spiritand to cast herself entirely upon the Lord Jesus Christ, assuring her he never casts away any who sincerely flee to him for refuge. She asked me to entreat the Lord for her, a request which she made of several other persons.

We suspect that many regard it as a standard manner among Clergymen of announcing that they are going to pray. This is a great misman proved with her, upon the subject of religion. Some read the Scriptures to her and prayed with her—others selected Tracts, suiting her case, and BEET SUGAR .- So far as the practicability of

manufacture of sugar. This, if true, will be good news to New-England, the land of pumpkins and steady habits.

MARL, if put round peach trees, say a bushel to each tree, protects them from the worms, prolongs the life of the tree, and adds to the size, abundance, and flavor of the fruit.

A HARSH REMEDY .- A Mr. Tubb, an Eng-A Harsh Remedy.—A Mr. Tudd, an english breeder of stocks, has recommended a new mode to prevent swine from rooting the land; it consists simply in shaving off with a razor or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the noses of young pigs. The place soon heals over, and the pigs are thus rendered incapable of rooting.—Portland Adv.

### Obituary.

For the Boston Recorder.
DEAC. D. L. BINGHAM.

DEAC. D. L. BINGHAM.

Died, at Manchester, Oct. 24, Deac. D. L. Bingham, in the 74th year of his age. Not only his memediate relatives and friends, but the town of which he was long an efficient officer, have cause deeply to lament the loss they have sustained.

Deac. B. was a native of Canterbury, Conn. from which he emigrated to this place at an early period of his life. During the last 53 years of which he was an inhabitant of this town, and has been almost constantly employed in stations of importance and usestantly employed in stations of importance and use fulness. As an instructor of youth, a civil magistrate a member of the State Legislature and post a member of the State Legislature and postmaster, he has uniformly sustained a high reputation. In discharging the duties of a postmaster, (an office which he held for 34 years) especially under the late embarrassed condition of the national department, he won the best feelings and affections of our citizens, by a spirit of accommodation peculiarly conciliating. No man more conscientiously avoided saying or doing any thing that would engender strife among neighbors; none more ready to offer relief by way of council and advice than was the subject of this notice. Eulogies on the dead we would discountenance, while at the on the dead we would discountenance, while at the same time, we deem it a duty to the living as well as to the departed, to place before the community a por-tion of those inestimable traits of character, which to the departed, to place before the community a por-tion of those inestimable traits of character, which must, if imitated, always be approved. The follow-ing address to the church in Manchester at a communion season immediately succeeding the death of Deac.

B. by particular request is here submitted for publica-

We are called this day, my brethren, to mourn the departure of one, who for a very long course of years has maintained a conspicuous seat among those who assemble around the table of Christ to commemorate his dying love. While the pillars\* of the church are as dying love. While the philars of the charten are in constant succession, removed by the hand of deatl, does it not become us who remain to double our diligence, that we too may be found of God in peace? The presence of our venerable father and brother as he moved through these aisles, and bore in his hands the emblems of the Saviour's body and blood, cannot seen Litters he obligated for even primed. But his on, I trust, be obliterated from our minds. But his seen, trust, be conterated from our minus. But his face we shall see no more, until we meet him at the marriage supper of the Lamb. His name and his memory are associated with some of the most interesting and delightful emotions of our hearts. The decision of his spiritual state is with a righteous Judge; his life is the evidence of his piety—his love to the Redeemer. At the tribunal which he now stands. Redeemer. At the tribunal which he now stands, human praise will avail nothing. To the same tribunal, brethren, must we soon be called; but I am happy in the conviction, that during his life we were favored with a long and uniform testimony that our departed brother did live near to God; he did enjoy the light of the Divine countenance. His religion bore through a mind of something more than actionry cheerfulness, blended and softened by hamility. It was the sunshine of a day, generally clear; "though from his own confession, sometimes overcast with clouds. Religion with him was the subject of frequent and free conversation; though much engaged Redeemer. At the tribunal which he now stands, ciouas. Religion with him was the subject of frequent and free conversation; though much engaged in the cares of life, the hurry of this world's calls, yet a word from Zion's pilgrims would arrest his attention; it was like addressing a sojourner in a strange land, in his native tongue. In his conversation on reinto any time and the time of the conversation on religious subjects, there was an habitual and predominating savor of divine things. His acquaintance with the sacred page was deep, distinguishing and strictly evangelical; and you all very well remember how rich were his public devotional exercises; not the mere echo of common-place expression, but an almost entire originality, drawn from the pure stream o

The question at last will be, not how many things have you learned? but how much have you have soul prosperity as Christians, you will not have pleasure in your work as ministers.

Unless you have soul prosperity as Christians, you will not have pleasure in your work as ministers.

What! shall a Christian minister consume his valuable time in ease and indolence!

Massion.

The chief end of an orator is to persuade; therefore, that preacher, who only flourishes, in general notions, and does not aim at some particular argument, is like an unwise fisher, who spreads his net to the empty air, where he cannot expect any success of his labors.

When Pericles, the Athenian and flowed the confliction and flowed the pure stream of divine truth. We have seen him in affliction, and we have witnessed his supports. He loved to converse upon topics connected with experimental religion; and in the retired and free conversations of friendship, he gave the most pleasing and satisfactory evidence of his own passage from death unto life. In him the enquirer after truth and salvation found not only a comforter, but an able instructor. Deac. B. may truly be said to belong to the "old school" of evangelications.—Chris. Watehman.

Tried lately on ringworms, by prescription of a physician, and found to effect a certain and particular argument, is like an unwise fisher, who spreads his net to the empty air, where he cannot expect any success of his labors.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.

### MRS. HANNAH MORROW.

APPLE Molasses.—There is many a good housewife, who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of Apple Molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff, that has from time immemorial, been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province at this time, to attempt to convince such, that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

MRS. HANNAH MORROW.

Died, at Salmon Falls, in Somersworth, N. H. on the late Isaac Morrow. Mrs. M. was for more due to the late Isaac Morrow. Mrs. M. was for more to the red of def of all denominations. Traly she might have said, "I love the image of my Lord and Master, although reflected through faces of clay." She had a strong faith, a spirit of prayer, and abounded in charity. About two years since she had a partial shock of palsy or apoplicky, a repetition of which in a little more than two hours, from usual health, without consciousness or suffering, set her soul at liberty from the clog of movality to be with Jesus. She has left six afflicted children to mourn the loss of kind and tender mother, to whom if she might be a kind and tender mother, to whom if she might be permitted to speak she would probably say, "come and see." [Comm.

## Deferred Articles.

A QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION. Would not the interests of the Sabbath School use, among the Orthodox Congregationalists of New ngland, be promoted by the formation of a New NGLAND SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY? We invite the friends of the cause, to " consider, take advice, and speak their minds."—Communicated.

Emigration from Britain to America.—By the custom-house returns in Britain, it appears that the number of persons who omigrated to the British North American colonies during the last year was 34,226, and to the United States of America during the same period, 49,774. In the year 1834, the numbers were respectively 40,060 and 33,074, and in 1832, at which time emigration seemed to have reached it maximum, 66,320 and 32,980.

March of Humanity.—The Dake of Saya Altan

#### ASHBY ACADEMY.

ter Term in this Institution will fuesday the 6th day of December,

Board in private families, from \$1,25 to \$1.50 per week. Nov. 17. Sw. ORSAMUS TINKER, Sre'ry.

# PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

THE FERELL ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the first Tuesday of December, and continue eleven weeks. Tuitton \$3.50.

Mr. E. D. Eldredge, the inte Principal, having left the Academy to enter the ministry, the Tuesters have engaged Mr. GEORGE COOK, the late Principal of the Teachers' Seminary, Plymouth, N. H. to succeed him. The School will be divided into different departments, and the best assistants, both male and female, be employed in them. The past success of Mr. Cook in the management and instruction of a literary institution, his critical knowledge of the Languages and his experience in teaching them, are an ample guaranty, that the Academy, moder his care, will afford unusual advantages to youth, both in English and Clessical studies.

# tion to a number of indigent pions young men. JAMES HOWE, N. CUTTER, Pepperell, Nov. 10, 1837. HENRY JEWETT. 3w.

FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED. cill please direct their fetters in the undersigned, Mo Vashington Post Office, Copinh County, Messissippi, BENRY TRACY, President, of to Board of Prustees, Nov. 17. 7w. Rev. BENRY WOLCOTT.

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The Subscriber, having, for several months past, been
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### NEW PUBLICATIONS, Annuals--- 1838.

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Parlor Scrap Book-Literary Souvenir,
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Missionary Enterprises in South See Linnie

The Young Wife, by Alcott
Missionare, Enterprises in South Sea Islands.
The Blind Made Hyppy.
An Essay on the Interpretation of Romane, chap, vii. 14

-25, with a general survey of chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, followed by a heise Commentary, in which the principles of the essay are applied. By H. Mandeville, A. M. Paster of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Utica, Fostel by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington 8t. 417.

Facciolati's et Forcellini Latin Lexicon; Facciolati's et Forcellini Latin Lexicon;

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disciplined and important additions, consisting of Tursellinak on the particles of the Latin language. Gernel's Siglarion Romanum; and Gesner's Extraorogical Index.
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W. B. TAPPAN,
Nov. 17.

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### NEW BOOKS.

A NNUALS for 1838, &c. For Sale at CROCKER AND The Foken and 4. (2) Washington street. A NNIALS for 1828, Ac. For Sale at CROCKER AND
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# VALUABLE ENGLISH EDITIONS.

VALUABLE ENGLISH EDITIONS.

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Episitics, 4 v, 50c) seremy laylors and standard The-loyal Evo.

C. & B. have an extensive assoriment of standard The-ological Works, which they will be happy to sell on the most favorable terms. Clergymen and others are respect-fully invited to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 17.

THE GRAHAM JOERNAL OF HEALTH AND LONGERY. Published by David Camerla, No. 9, washington street, factors. The 2d volume of this work will commence the left of Jan. 1838, and be issued once in two weeks; each No. making a volume of 400 pages, octavo.—The whole 2c Nos. making a volume of 400 pages, octavo.—The a year, or it paid is warf and the remaining numbers of the previous great variety of Cooking and others. The publisher offers the remaining numbers of the previous great variety of Cooking and others when the volume gratie, and when the training numbers are to experiments on the Gastrie Juice, and the Physiology of Discretain an original culture of the previous of the "Experiments and Observations on the Gastrie Juice, and the Physiology of Discretain on the Gastrie Juice, and the Physiology of Discretain and Cooking and the Physiology of Discretain and the provided of the previous of the "Experiments and Observations on the Gastrie Juice, and the Physiology of Discretain and the provided of the previous of the "Experiments and Observations on the Gastrie Juice, and the Physiology of Discretain Cooking and others."

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CUSTOMS OF OU

Some time since I not what I thought, some ve on the report of a Home the amount and frequency marks were by S. Isup and efficient Secretary Missionary Society, Reve eaght to be studied, reflectore, by every Pastor churches. It is now believed by med in those remarks) that he part of ministers for such preaching, for them into the sanctuary;" or, tommune with their own as they ought, when the commune with their own as they ought, when the publicly, between the livi is a plain fact that no may of our sermons for each them as well studied, and to good, as he can prepart studied, for I care not when or not, provided the gudied written sermons studied extemporaneous ominister to finish three wher ought to be finished. hey ought to be finished the ministry from content of God as they should be

of the impenitent so as to tion to religion, is a mo Pharaoh required of the li It is also believed, that in the last fifteen years, their constitutions, or broad premature grave, by the and undue frequency of the Babbath, than by any a things combined. \*But, it to wear out, than to rust o to zear out, than to rust used. I am not pleading flence, neglect, or unfaithless, no man has a right to man who knowingly pleading zeros when he was the control of the co mearly grave, when he in fived to the age of seventy

fill during them all, can doing himself harm," an of thirty or forty years which she was justly entitled. Still, the ministers of C more good and save more "countrheir lives dear unto aught to be willing to die the glory of the Redeem church and the salvation of moted by it.

But here it is believed, is

all; to wit, the effect upo upon the reception of pr This effect is most injurious preached to death; I mean have no heart piety left. In or no time to cultivate time to commune with the third is not possible for it to live, bought to believe, that all the total in the terms of the t longth to believe, that all triangle of meeting, in hearing larling. In such a situation leing dead, she sends up no old, but reseables the harrities the rains of heaven, he wither horse-leech daughter and never saith it is en gre, and never saith it is a

As was suggested by S. itis produced." ore, the less there is ss will be digested in The churches, all over o og, indescribably, at the property of feedings over fullness of feedings gorged to death. And mong their members who

dispeptic does) that if they fed, and that of a more stim should be far better.

Now, here is a grand minure of the evil is overlook ecline of vital godliness is masse. It is owing to too a standarding, and to little content, the Bible and God. se good days of the chu ream, until ministers and per good old customs of our fathe The evil commenced when hyrach three times on the Sien Here they oversteppe was like the letting out of with high pace at which to stop. The design, no doubt, of who first turned from the good hous ancestors, was a laudal do more good, keep out a greach the gospel to some w

reach the gospel to some would not otherwise hear prescriptions at the present was worse than the diseas failed of accomplishing the was designed, but also in other evils more to be dread thes.

And it has also failed to !

And it has also failed to be be influence of the truth, for two experiment, that in max says supposed the building upseled almost exclusively use, when such service has be congregation has increased in than it did previously. When it did previously, when they found they could not be the configuration of the country of t when he did previously, when they found they could not have evening, would come on have evening, would come on have they thus came, they we pand to receive benefit from a. The other evils which the hadweed will now be glanced.

It has had a strong tend have in the sanctuary, the plain homes, no more to go a shoat continued, unless of the sanctuary, the plain homes, no more to go a shoat continued, unless of the sanctuary. All the church, and by all the frient is community.

But when Sabbath evening

femes were resorted to by the churches, the order of the churches, the order of the churches wings, and the world went to all femiliations of order and